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Ferry (Dus) & Co

1896

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HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

Supplement

NOVELTIES AND VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE ASPARAGUS

This most distinct and valuable Asparagus was introduced by us in 1893, and is the result of patient work and careful selection by the originator, extending over eight generations from the original plant. The immense shoots are clear white, and in favorable weather remain so until three or four inches above the surface. The crown or bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below it, thus further distinguishing the variety.

THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST AND BEST ASPARAGUS IN EXISTENCE.
REQUIRES NO EARTHING UP

to furnish the white shoots which are so much sought after, and the seed which we offer is saved from the original and best field of this sort. All but a very few of the seedlings will produce clear white shoots.

No Other Asparagus Compares with this for Canning, or for Market Gardeners.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 20c.; ½ lb., 30c.; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Seibert's ... Early Lima Bean

Introduced by us in 1895.

THE EARLIEST TRUE LIMA

This variety was developed by a market gardener who selected the largest green beans from the thinnest and most easily opened pods.

Practical value to the market gardener has been the object aimed at in the development of this grand bean, and we believe it to be the very best sort for their use.

**FURNISHES THE LARGEST
GREEN BEANS** and is

**THE MOST EASILY
SHELLED**
of any of the Limas.

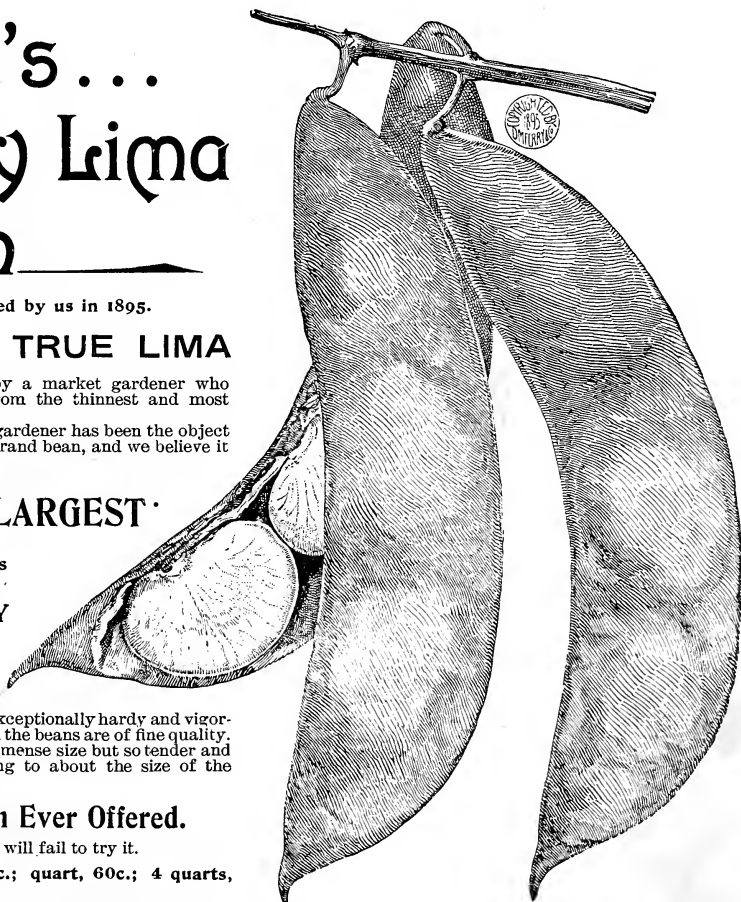
The vine is very productive and exceptionally hardy and vigorous. It produces pods very early and the beans are of fine quality. The green shelled beans are of immense size but so tender and succulent that they shrink in drying to about the size of the Large White Lima.

The Best Lima Bean Ever Offered.

No progressive gardener will fail to try it.

Price, per packet, 15c.; pint, 35c.; quart, 60c.; 4 quarts, \$2.00; bushel, \$12.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.



SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA.



DAVIS WAX == BEAN.

**AN ENORMOUSLY
PRODUCTIVE
WAX PODDED
BUSH BEAN
HAVING CLEAR
WHITE SEED.**

All of the pods are very long, white, straight and handsome. This is the most hardy and productive bush bean of recent introduction. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young, the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are kidney shaped, clear white and excellent for baking.

One of the best of all for field culture and of the greatest value for either the market or home garden. The perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed make this

The Best Bean for Canners

This illustration is an accurate reproduction of a group of Davis Wax, produced by ordinary field culture, with one of the pods shown the exact natural size.

They say it is just what we want,

A LONG, STRAIGHT, CLEAR WHITE POD, WHICH DOES NOT
DISCOLOR IN CANNING.

Practical Market Gardeners are Delighted with It

because of its hardness, productiveness, handsome appearance, its good shipping and selling qualities, and the small proportion of waste and second quality pods.

Price, per packet, 15c.; pint, 45c.; quart, 75c.; 4 quarts, \$2.75; bushel, \$15.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for charges.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX BEAN.

A new sort with a strong growing vine which at first seems to need a pole, but which covers itself with an immense crop of golden colored wax pods of fine quality. The plants and pods are healthy and so resist the attacks of rust or other disease better than the more delicate kinds.

Price, per packet, 10c.; pint, 30c.; quart, 45c.; 4 quarts, \$1.50; bushel, \$9.00

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for charges.

• • MARBLEHEAD • • Early . Horticultural . Bean.

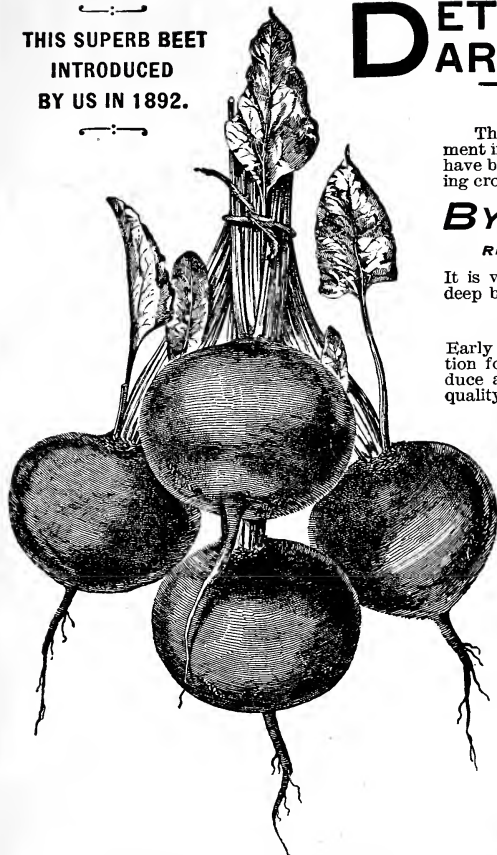
A superior strain of the old Dwarf Horticultural, which has never been excelled as a green shelled bean. This new strain is decidedly earlier, has a more hardy and productive vine, and is fully equal in quality to the old stock.

Price, per packet, 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; 4 quarts, 60c.; bushel, \$3.75.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for charges.

THIS SUPERB BEET
INTRODUCED
BY US IN 1892.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP BEET



DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP BEET.

This variety was introduced as an improvement in turnip-shaped beets for table use, and we have by careful selection improved each succeeding crop until we feel certain that it is

BY FAR THE BEST

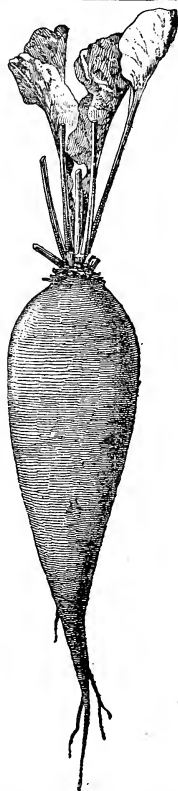
RED TURNIP BEET IN CULTIVATION.

It is very handsome, of perfect form, beautiful deep bright red color,

CRISP, TENDER AND SWEET.

Early to mature and holding a long time in condition for use. The stock which we offer will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.;
¼ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c., postpaid.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S
HALF LONG BLOOD BEET.

D. M. Ferry & Co's

HALF LONG BLOOD BEET

THE BEST FOR WINTER USE.

The rich dark red flesh never becomes woody, even in the portion above the ground, and the roots are uniformly of handsome shape, fine color and extra quality.

This variety improves in crispness and tenderness while stored and continues in good condition until early summer.

No market gardener should fail to grow this beet for his winter trade.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.;
¼ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c., postpaid.

CABBAGE

.. EARLY .. WINNIGSTADT

EVERY PLANT WILL FORM A FINE HEAD

showing all the good qualities of the sort.
If we were confined to a single variety we would rather take this than any other as

IT IS THE HARDEST NOT ONLY AS REGARDS FROST, BUT WILL SUFFER LESS FROM EXCESSIVE WET, DROUGHT, INSECTS OR DISEASE, THAN ANY OTHER SORT. AND WILL GIVE A FAIR CROP OF HEADS WHEN ALL OTHER SORTS FAIL.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 30c.;
1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

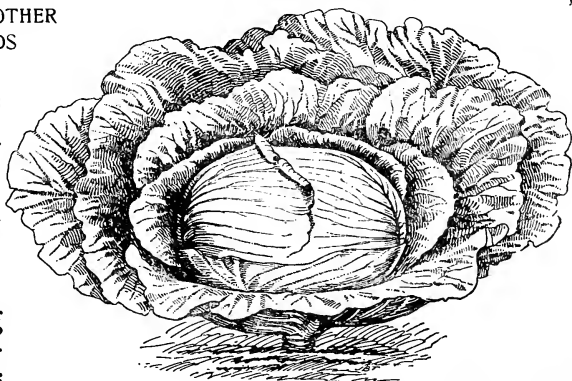
.. HOUSEMAN .. LATE FLAT DUTCH

The Largest and Best of the Late Sorts.

Always forms a large handsome head, which keeps better than most sorts. Particularly desirable for those who wish to raise large quantities of cabbage for fall shipment.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 40c.;
1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

This is one of the oldest sorts in cultivation and one whose reputation has suffered through the sale of degenerated and inferior stock. We have devoted a great deal of time and labor to the development of the strain of seed we offer, and send it out with pride as being one of the best and purest stocks of Cabbage seed in the country.



HOUSEMAN LATE FLAT DUTCH.

Mammoth Rock Red Cabbage

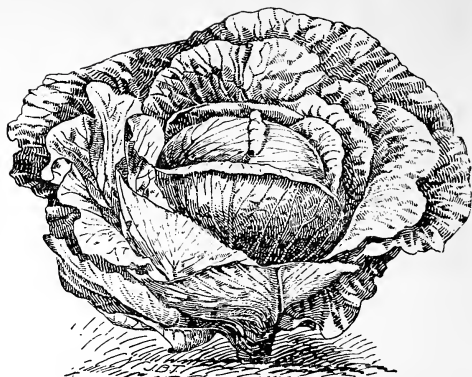
Introduced by us
in 1889.

**THE LARGEST AND SUREST HEADING
RED CABBAGE.**

The crop often equals in number and size of heads, that from our best white cabbages. The deep red color is not confined simply to the outer leaves as in many red sorts, but extends to the very center of the head, the inner leaves being even deeper and richer in color than the outer.

Unquestionably the Best Red Cabbage.

Price per packet, 5c.; oz., 20c.; 2 oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c.;
1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



MAMMOTH ROCK RED.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE CARROT.

We have by years of careful selection, developed a strain of this old and deservedly popular sort, in which the roots are shorter, thicker and deeper colored than the original and offer it as

The Largest Yields of any of the Orange Colored Sorts

Price per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 50c., postpaid.

DANVERS CARROT

A SPLENDID SORT EITHER FOR FIELD OR GARDEN.

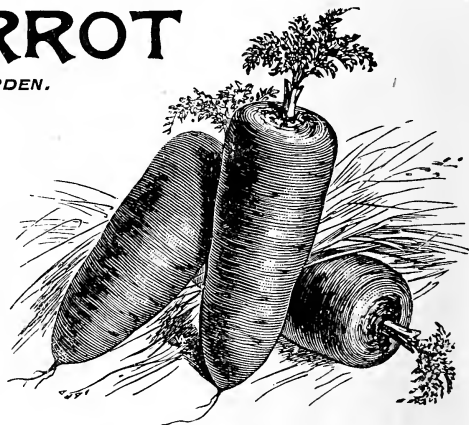
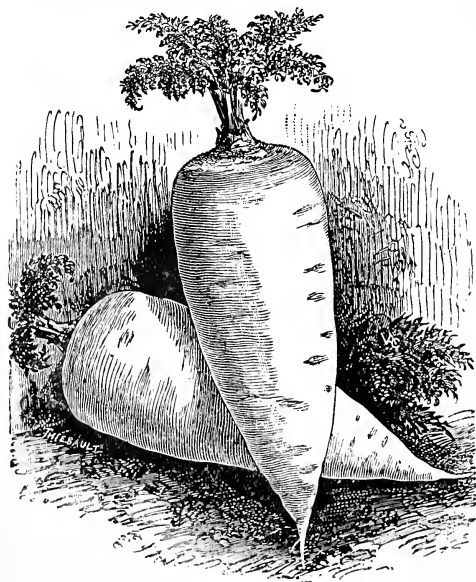
Because of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil it is grown largely everywhere. The tops are medium sized and coarsely divided. The roots are deep orange, smooth, handsome and of medium length, but the bulk is fully as large as from longer field sorts and more easily harvested.

**FLESH SWEET, CRISP AND
TENDER.**

We believe our strain of this most popular of orange colored field carrots is

THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.

Price per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.,
1 lb., 60c., postpaid.



DANVERS.

D. M. FERRY & CO.'S IMPROVED SHORT WHITE CARROT.

**Furnishes the Largest Yield for the Land and Labor
Devoted to it of any Variety of Carrot.**

This is the best sort for field culture where color is not essential.

**MORE EASILY GROWN AND HARVESTED THAN
THE LONGER SORTS.**

THE BEST FOR STOCK FEEDING.

Price per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 45c., postpaid.

IV

D. M. FERRY & Co's Improved Short White.

EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

EXCEEDINGLY EARLY AND HARDY.

Grown extensively, both for forcing or wintering over for early crop.

ONE OF THE SUREST TO MAKE A SOLID, COMPACT HEAD.
THE BEST FOR LATE SUMMER AND FALL CROP.

There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed has so much to do with the success of the crop. Our seed is most carefully grown and with reasonable care EVERY PLANT WILL PRODUCE A FINE HEAD.

Per packet, 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz. \$3.00; 2 oz., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME .. CELERY ... PINK PLUME

The beauty of this celery makes it very popular, though it is inferior in quality to the Golden Yellow Large Solid. Special care is necessary to maintain the purity of this variety, but the strain we offer is absolutely free from green plants and the heart leaves are invariably beautifully margined with white.

Per packet, 5c.; oz. 20c.;
2 oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; 1 lb.,
\$2.00, postpaid.



GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID CELERY

GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID OR GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.

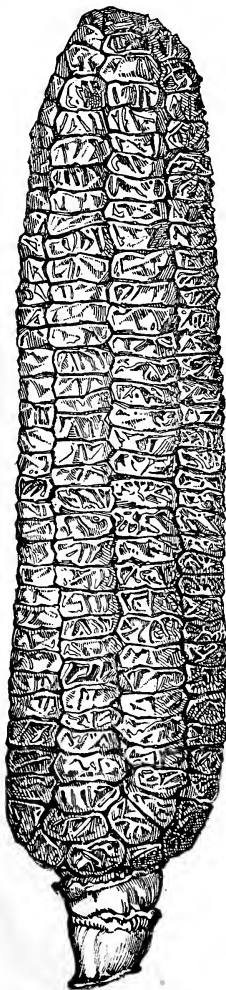
THIS IS BY FAR THE BEST EARLY CELERY

and in quality it has no superior even among the later sorts. We offer a stock which is vastly superior in purity and quality to much that is on the market.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 35c.; 2 oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00;
1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

This variety of celery is somewhat like the White Plume but the stalks are exquisitely suffused with pink, making it one of the most beautiful plants of the garden. In quality it is much superior to the White Plume, and we believe it will become one of the most popular sorts in cultivation.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 25c.;
2 oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; 1 lb.,
\$2.50, postpaid.



WHITE COB CORY.

CORN

WHITE COB CORY.

This is the best extra-early sweet corn. We have taken a great deal of care in growing it, and our customers will find our stock will give them a large yield of big, handsome, eight rowed ears long before any other strain.

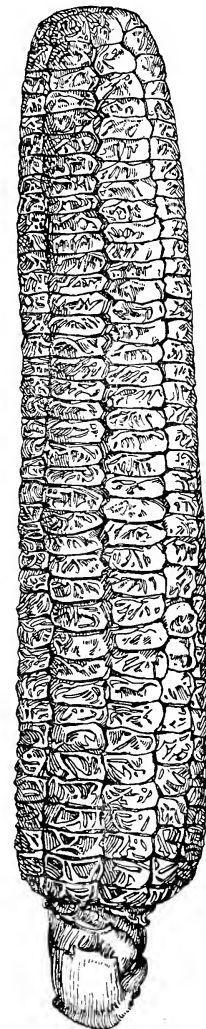
Per packet, 10c.; pint, 15c.;
quart. 20c.; 4 quarts, 50c.;
bushel, \$2.50.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

New England Sweet.

We introduced this fine white wrinkled corn in 1895. It is exceedingly sweet and tender and has just enough of the flavor of the New England flint corn to make it popular with some. The plant is very hardy and productive.

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 15c.;
quart., 25c.; 4 quarts., 75c.;
bushel, \$5.00.



NEW ENGLAND SWEET.

ALBINO CUCUMBER.



THE BEST

Introduced by us
in 1894.

..... WHITE SKINNED SORT.

The flesh is clear white, crisp, tender and good flavored.

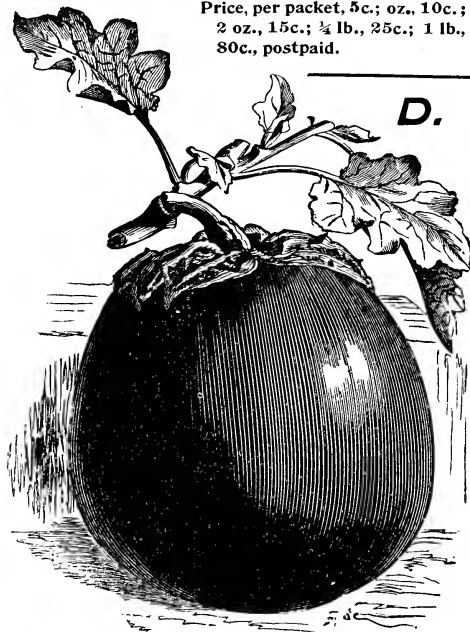
GREATLY SUPERIOR TO MOST
WHITE SKINNED CUCUMBERS.

EXCELLENT FOR THE HOME GARDEN.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.;
2 oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; 1 lb.,
80c., postpaid.



ALBINO CUCUMBER.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT
(SPINELESS)

D. M. FERRY & CO'S

Improved Large Purple

EGG PLANT.

This is now admitted to be

The Best in Cultivation,

and so much superior to all other varieties of
Egg Plant that it is practically

THE . ONLY . SORT

USED BY MARKET GARDENERS.

The fruit is oval or short pear shaped and of dark purple color. The plants from the seed we offer will be perfectly spineless, which is a great advantage in gathering the fruit.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 35c.; 2 oz., 60c.; ¼ lb., \$1.00
1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



Kohl Rabi.

∴ EARLY ∴
WHITE VIENNA.

THE BEST SORT
FOR TABLE USE.

The small plants are of very
quick growth and the bulbs very
handsome and of fine quality.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz.,
20c.; 2 oz., 35c.; ¼ lb., 60c.;
1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

LEEK

Monstrous Carentan.

One of the largest and
best sorts, losing nothing in
quality because of its great
size.

... THE BEST
VARIETY FOR
MARKET USE.

Price, per packet, 5c.;
oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; ¼ lb.,
40c.; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



LETTUCE.

DETROIT . MARKET . GARDENERS' . FORCING.

A lettuce which will stand the heat of rapid forcing better than any other, and because of this, three crops can be raised in the time which would be required by two of other kinds.

AN EXCELLENT SHIPPING LETTUCE AND MOST DESIRABLE FOR MARKET GARDENERS.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

MAMMOTH... BLACK SEEDED BUTTER LETTUCE

The thick brittle leaves form a very large head as solid as a cabbage, and the inner ones blanch to a beautiful yellowish-white color. Exceedingly tender and fine flavored and much superior to the thinner leaved sorts. A splendid lettuce for the home garden.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

COSMOPOLITAN MUSK MELON

VERY SWEET, MELTING AND FINE FLAVORED.

THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST MUSK MELON.

This grand green fleshed musk melon was introduced by us in

1894,
and combining
as it does, the

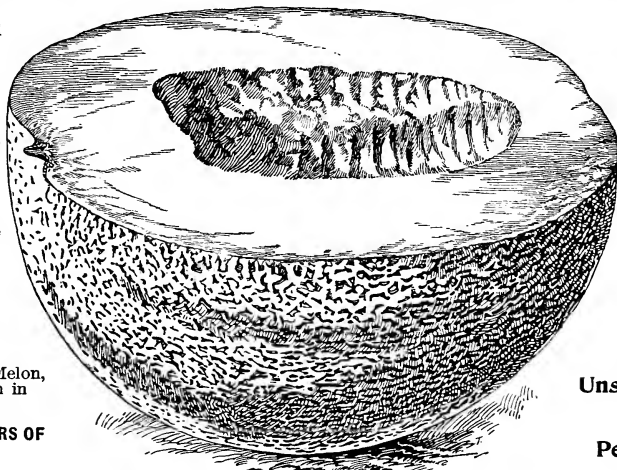
**FIRM SWEET
.. FLESH ..**

of the French Cantaloupe
and the

**DELICIOUS
FLAVOR**

of the American Musk Melon,
it is truly cosmopolitan in
character and

**WILL PLEASE ALL LOVERS OF
MUSK MELONS.**



The thick, firm, green flesh has a delicate spicy flavor and sweetness, which has heretofore only been found in the European sorts.

The hardy vine is

**Wonderfully
Productive**

of handsome globular fruits, which are densely covered with gray netting.

Unsurpassed in Quality

.. and ..

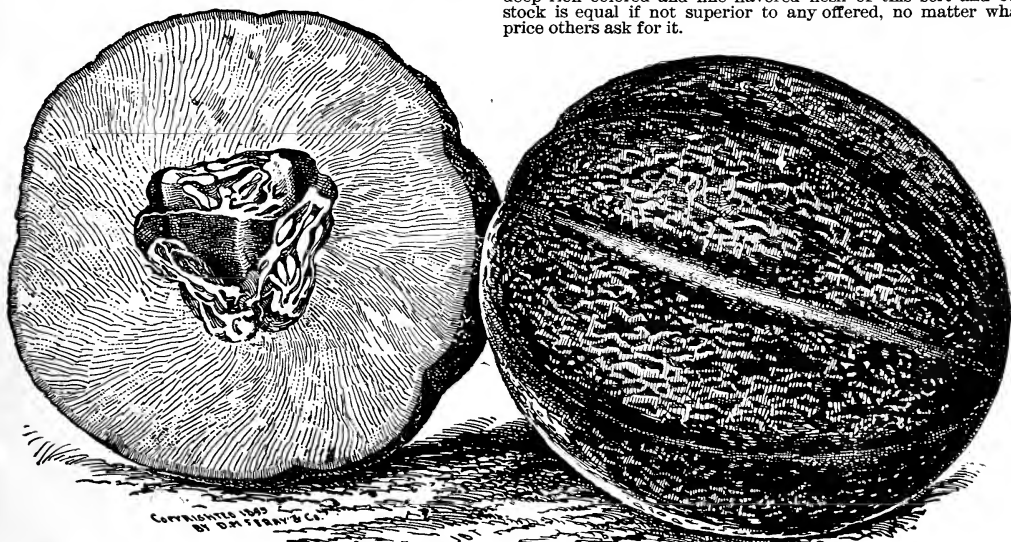
Perfection of Form.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

OSAGE, MUSK MELON

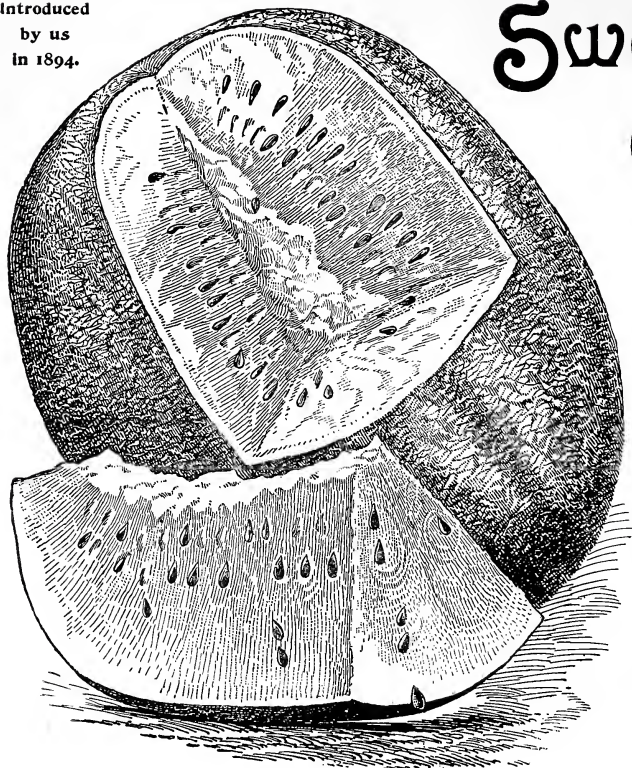
This is the best of the yellow fleshed melons and will be highly prized by those who like an exceedingly sweet and high flavored melon. It is medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit.

We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort and our stock is equal if not superior to any offered, no matter what price others ask for it.



Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c., postpaid.

Introduced
by us
in 1894.



SWEET HEART.

Sweet Heart Water Melon

No melon in cultivation will produce a crop so uniform in size, shape and color as our selected Sweet Heart.

EVERY MELON WILL BE

**UNIFORMLY LARGE
AND HANDSOME . . .**

**A GOOD SHIPPER
AND LONG KEEPER.**

There are no waste melons of Sweet Heart. The skin and flesh are of splendid color and

**It has no Equal
.. AS A ..
Shipping Melon.**

Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit, large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit remains

IN CONDITION FOR USE LONGER THAN ANY OTHER MELON.

Each season we have improved this melon by careful selection, and feel perfectly satisfied our stock of this variety is superior to any other. Get your supply from headquarters.

NO MELON GROWER CAN AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c, postpaid.

MICHIGAN . . . YELLOW GLOBE ONION

**FINEST SHAPED, BEST COLORED,
AND LARGEST CROPPER
OF ANY YELLOW ONION.**

We have taken special pains with this variety and offer it as the best yellow onion for muck lands, always giving an enormous yield of large spherical onions of rich orange yellow color.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

QUEEN ONION

This is a silver skinned variety of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities.

PARTICULARLY VALUABLE FOR PICKLES

We have an unusually fine stock of this best of all pickling onion and no one should use poorer varieties or stocks when such seed as this can be obtained at the price we ask for it.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED Parsley

The Most Densely and Beautifully Curled
of any Variety of Parsley.

The plant looks like a bunch of moss and each individual leaf is so finely cut and curled as to seem like a cluster of leaves rather than a single one. Owing to its bright green color and density of foliage it is greatly sought after.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR PEAS.

THE BEST OF THE
EXTRA EARLY . . .
. . . . DWARF PEAS.

It combines to a wonderful degree the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas without their deficiencies.

**THE VINES ARE LARGER
AND MORE VIGOROUS THAN
AMERICAN WONDER,**

AND EARLIER AND MORE
PROLIFIC THAN
PREMIUM GEM.

. THE PEAS
IN SWEETNESS AND QUALITY
ARE UNSURPASSED.

Best of All for the Home Garden.

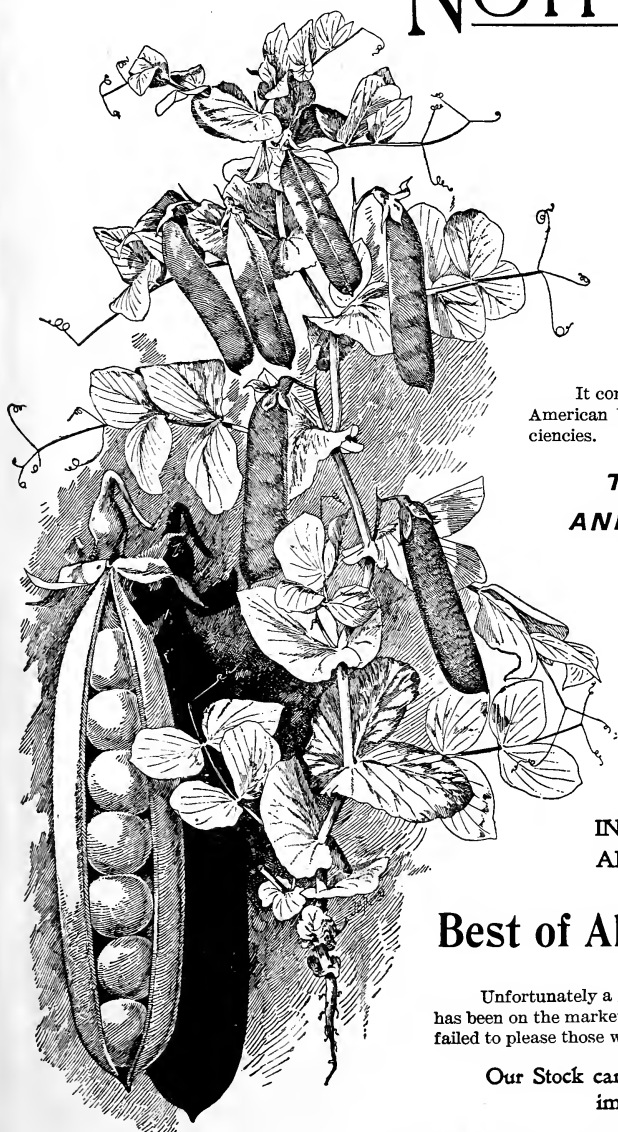
Unfortunately a great deal of inferior and spurious stock of this sort has been on the market, but when the stock is pure and true it has never failed to please those who planted it.

Our Stock came from the originator and can be
implicitly depended upon.

Price, per packet, 10c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 35c.; 4 quarts, \$1.25; bushel, \$7.00.
If by mail or express, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for charges.

IX

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.



IMPROVED STRATAGEM PEAS

The large podded semi-dwarf English varieties of peas have been so wanting in uniformity and evenness of type as to disgust American planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock of this, the best variety of that class, which comes true, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it

**THE VERY BEST
.. OF THE ..
Large Podded Sorts.**

**THE PODS ARE OF
IMMENSE SIZE . . .**

and uniformly filled with

**Very Large Dark Green
... Peas ...**

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

All the good qualities of the old Stratagem are highly developed, and it is vastly superior to the stocks now generally sold as Stratagem. Vine medium height, but very stocky, with very broad, light green leaves and bearing an abundance of large handsome pods. The best pea now on the market for those who want

Large, Showy Pods and Peas



without any sacrifice in quality.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM.

Price, per packet, 10c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 35c.; 4 quarts, \$1.25; bushel, \$7.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for charges.

RADISH.

NON PLUS ULTRA

or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Forcing.

The earliest of forcing radishes. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing. When gathered before it is overgrown, this variety is exceedingly crisp and tender.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE

with commercial growers.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 65c., postpaid.

**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP
WHITE TIPPED.**

No contrast of color could be more beautiful than the bright rich scarlet and the clear white found in these roots.

It is of exceedingly quick growth and of the best quality. One of the handsomest of turnip radishes, and

A GREAT FAVORITE

for early planting out doors.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 60c., postpaid.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET WHITE TIPPED RADISH

THE HANDSOMEST AND
BRIGHTEST COLORED LONG RADISH.

Combines the Earliness, Delicacy and Beautiful Color of the small forcing kinds, with hardiness and good size.

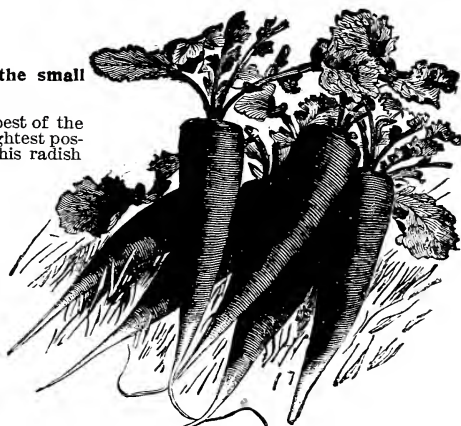
This is a splendid first early sort for out door culture and the best of the larger sorts for forcing. The roots are long olive shaped and of the brightest possible scarlet. Because of the crisp, tender flesh and beautiful color this radish will always command attention.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 60c., postpaid.

EARLY GOLDEN YELLOW OVAL RADISH

This variety becomes fit for use as early, and continues in condition longer than any other yellow skinned radish. The roots are exceedingly smooth, symmetrical and handsome, and the flesh crisp, tender and brittle.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 65c., postpaid.



LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET RADISH.

HALF LONG BLACK WINTER RADISH

An American Winter Radish, furnishing roots about six inches long and two to three inches thick. The skin is jet black and the well flavored, pungent flesh is very white, crisp and tender. A fine winter radish, which if properly stored will keep in fine condition until spring.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c., postpaid.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

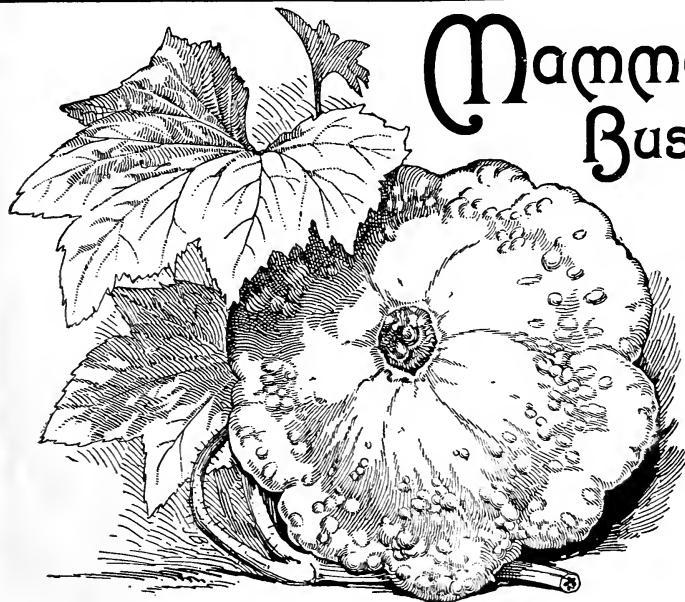
We handle only one variety of Rape, the Dwarf Essex, which is a biennial and one of the most profitable plants to use for green manuring, and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils, than any other plant. Beware of the worthless annual variety that is often sold for forage.

Price, per oz., 10c.; 1 lb., 30c., postpaid. Per 100 lbs., \$8.00, by freight at purchaser's expense.

VICTORIA SPINAGE

An improved variety of Spinage, with very large and exceedingly rich leaves, which remain in condition for use much longer than most kinds.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 40c., postpaid.



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

Mammoth White Bush Scallop.. SQUASH

Many seedsmen have listed Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash, but until we sent out our stock in 1895, there was no uniformly

LARGE CLEAR WHITE
Scalloped Squash in Trade.

The fruit is a beautiful clear waxy-white instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old stock.

**THE BEST OF THE
SCALLOPED SQUASHES.**

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 90c., postpaid.

White Summer Crookneck Squash

Introduced by us in 1895.

We introduced this novelty as the result of several years' careful selection at our Oakview Seed Farms, and think it has great merit. Has the form and good qualities of the Yellow Summer Crookneck but is much handsomer. The clear ivory white fruit always attracts attention and our stock can be relied upon to produce fruits

Uniform in Shape, Form and Color
and Unsurpassed in Beauty and Quality.

Price, per packet, 10c.; oz., 20c.; 2 oz., 35c.;
¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK.

Introduced
by us
in 1895



GREEN MOUNTAIN.

Price, per packet, 10c.; oz., 20c.; 2 oz., 35c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SQUASH.

This sterling novelty originated in northern Vermont, and we think it the best winter squash of recent introduction. Although somewhat like the Hubbard, this grand new variety differs from that old and popular sort, in being superior in point of size as well as in sweetness and color of flesh.

It combines the good qualities of the Hubbard and the Boston Marrow. The skin is dark green, hard and firm. The flesh deep rich yellow without any of the objectionable green tinge near the rind, so common in the best winter sorts. When cooked it has the rich nutty flavor of the Hubbard without its excessive dryness.

IMPERIAL TOMATO.

The introducer of this novelty claims that it has all the merits of the Beauty Tomato united with extreme earliness. It is certainly a large handsome fruit and our stock of seed of this variety was grown from seed procured of the introducer.

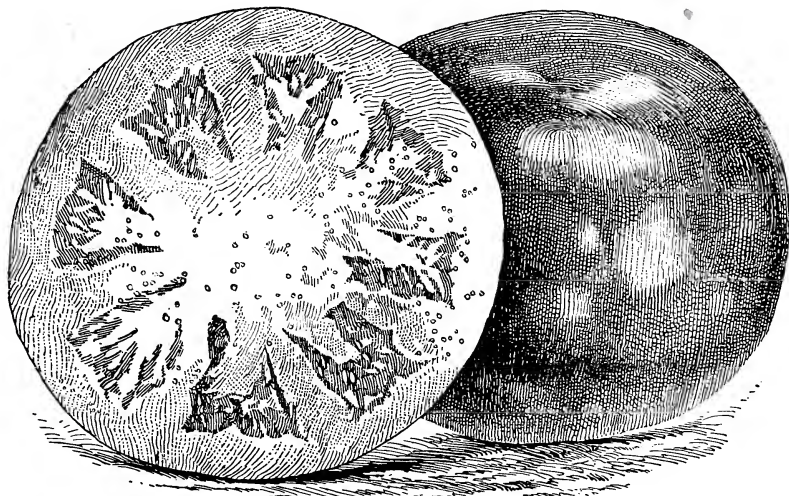
Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 30c.; 2 oz., 55c.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

ATLANTIC PRIZE TOMATO

THE LARGEST,
SMOOTHEST,
BRIGHTEST
COLORED,

... AND ...

BEST
FLAVORED
EXTRA EARLY
TOMATO.



The Atlantic Prize ripens up a large proportion of its crop the earliest of any and will average as large and smooth as most of the medium and late sorts. **VINE MEDIUM SIZE, VERY HARDY**, with few leaves, bearing the fruit low down on the stem in

ENORMOUS CLUSTERS RIPENING ALL TOGETHER.

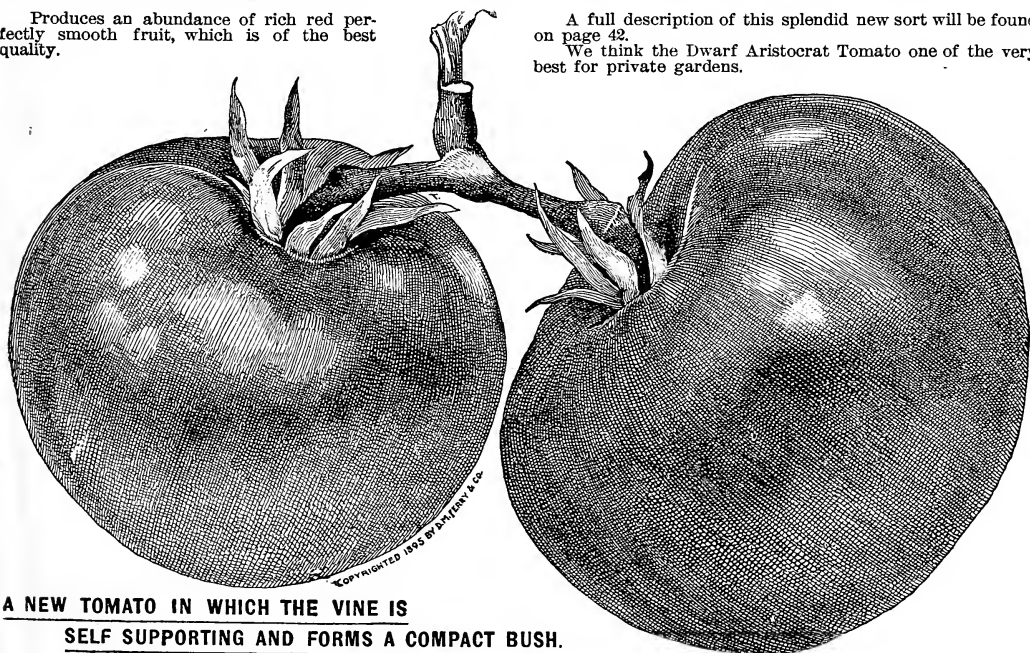
Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 20c.; 2 oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

DWARF ARISTOCRAT

Produces an abundance of rich red perfectly smooth fruit, which is of the best quality.

A full description of this splendid new sort will be found on page 42.

We think the Dwarf Aristocrat Tomato one of the very best for private gardens.



A NEW TOMATO IN WHICH THE VINE IS

SELF SUPPORTING AND FORMS A COMPACT BUSH.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 30c.; 2 oz., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

STONE ... TOMATO

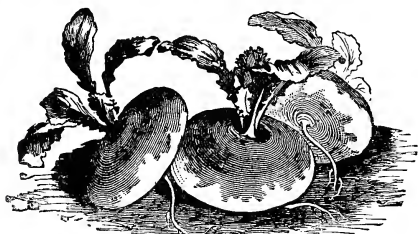
This is the best of the large red tomatoes. The fruit is very large, perfectly smooth, of splendid color and very solid. The vine is vigorous and productive. We have taken a great deal of pains with this sort and offer it as certain to give satisfaction to all who plant it.

Price, per packet, 5c.; oz., 25c.; 2 oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

TURNIP.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.

The most desirable turnip for forcing, or very early planting out doors. We offer seed of this earliest of all turnips, which can be relied upon to produce perfect shaped purple and white roots long before they can be obtained from other varieties. The tops are small and the flesh clear white.

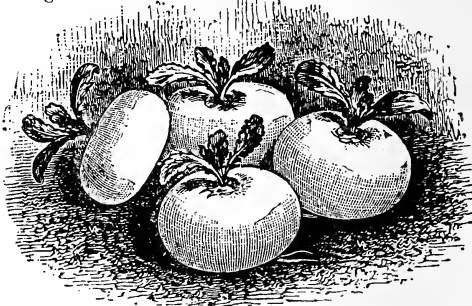


EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.

Price, per packet, 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Extra Early White Milan.

A splendid extra early turnip in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.

Price, per packet, 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

FOR FULL
List of Flower Seeds

SEE PAGES 50-73.

Flowers

FOR
Flowering Bulbs and Roots

SEE PAGES 75-77.

PRINCESS ASTER.

Pure White or Snowball.

A beautiful and distinct variety having semi-spherical pure white flowers resembling Lilliput Dahlias. The flowers are composed of short very thickly set imbricated petals, which give the plant a charming appearance. A single plant often produces as many as thirty perfectly formed flowers. Equally valuable for cut flowers and pot culture.

Price, per packet, 15c., postpaid.

CARNATION.

Early Double Snow White.

(White Grenadin).

This novelty is more bushy and erect in growth than the Red Grenadin Carnation and fully as hardy and vigorous. Comes into bloom very early and ahead of the Double Dwarf Vienna. The compact plant produces an abundance of wonderfully fragrant pure white double flowers which are fine in bouquets and wherever white flowers are required. Excellent for florists, and should have a prominent place in every garden.

Price, per packet., 25c., postpaid.

CINERARIA.

Single Dwarf White.

This is perhaps the finest sort among Cinerarias. The plant is about one and one-half feet high and covered with large beautiful white flowers having purplish centers. An abundant bloomer in early spring and excellent for Easter decoration. Not only an elegant flowering plant for spring decoration, but the flowers are splendid in bouquets.

Price, per packet, 25c., postpaid.



CASTOR BEAN, ZANZIBARIENSIS.

A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth. The plants grow from ten to fifteen feet high and the leaves measure about thirty inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems, and all having a brilliant luster. We know of no annual plant which is so desirable for concealing unsightly objects or of more imposing beauty when standing alone or in groups on the lawn.

Price, per packet, 10c.; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

HEUCHERA SANGUINEA.

This perfectly hardy perennial is easily grown from seed and is not only valuable for the garden but is highly recommended for florists. The spikes of brilliant crimson flowers extend high above the foliage and are admirably adapted for cut flowers and bouquets. The plants are about eighteen inches high, of bushy habit, and the leaves are light green and slightly hairy. If started early indoors the plants will flower abundantly and continuously the first season, but their full beauty is not developed until the second year as their flowering capacity increases with age.

Price, per packet, 15c., postpaid.

IPOMŒA SETOSA.

Brazilian Morning Glory.

A very vigorous and robust growing vine, with large and very handsome three lobed leaves. The stems of the plant, leaves and flowers, are covered with brown hairs, which combined with its vigor of growth and large leaves, make it a very distinct and beautiful climber. The flowers are produced in clusters, one or two from each cluster opening at once; they are of a delicate shade of blue or red dish purple and resemble the Morning Glory, but are larger and more beautiful. One of the most desirable of climbing plants.

Price, per packet, 10c.; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Larkspur Cashmerianum.

A most floriferous and valuable perennial, flowering the first year from seed sown early in spring. The dark blue flowers are one to two inches across and resemble a monk's hood. Height, about one and one-half feet.

Price, per packet, 10c., postpaid.



NASTURTIIUM--MADAME GUNTER'S HYBRIDS.

PANSY.

LARGE FLOWERING PARISIAN.

The enormous, conspicuously blotched flowers of this strain are as large as the Trimardeau and have a wide range of magnificent colors. They are borne on stout stems which show their beauty to perfection and the plant is very strong growing and hardy. The best sort for florists. *Very Large Stained, Mixed.* Price, per packet, 10c.; ounce, \$2.50, postpaid.

METEOR.

Large, rich, velvety mahogany, colored flowers that show to excellent advantage in massing or edgings. It is very hardy. Price, per packet, 10c.; ounce, \$2.00, postpaid.

GIANT BLUE BLACK.

Extra large, very fine dark rich, velvety-purple, almost black flowers. Price, per packet, 15c., postpaid.

GIANT YELLOW.

Enormous yellow flowers with large black centers. Price, per packet, 15c., postpaid.



ROSE, MULTIFLORA DWARF PERPETUAL MIXED.

NASTURTIIUM.

MADAME GUNTER'S HYBRIDS.

A new race in which the petals are much broader than in the old sorts, and the colors are more varied and brilliant. Many of the flowers are striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, forming a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty. Not only are these hybrids a great advance in the form and colors of the flowers, but the plants, which grow about four feet high, are exceedingly vigorous and wonderfully profuse bloomers. One of the most desirable of recent introduction.

Price, per packet, 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



TULIP POPPY.

(*Papaver Glaucum*).

Each plant produces about fifty large splendid bright scarlet flowers well above the foliage. The two outer petals of the flower, form a tulip cup and after a time black spots appear at the base of each petal. Strikingly beautiful, reminding one of a dazzling bed of tulips; hardy annual, about one foot high.

Price, per packet, 10c.; oz., 75c., postpaid.

ROSE.

MULTIFLORA DWARF PERPETUAL MIXED.

A most distinct and valuable addition to our list of flowers, especially so because of the ease with which fine blooming plants can be raised from seed. Plants have been made to bloom within thirty days from the planting of the seed, and even under ordinary care they will commence to flower when six inches high and two months old, and will continue to grow and bloom until they form compact bushes about sixteen inches high covered with flowers. The different plants will give flowers of all shades of color common among roses. Tender perennial, blooming the first year.

Price, per packet, 15c., postpaid.

TWO NEW AMERICAN

Sweet Peas

Introduced by us in 1895.

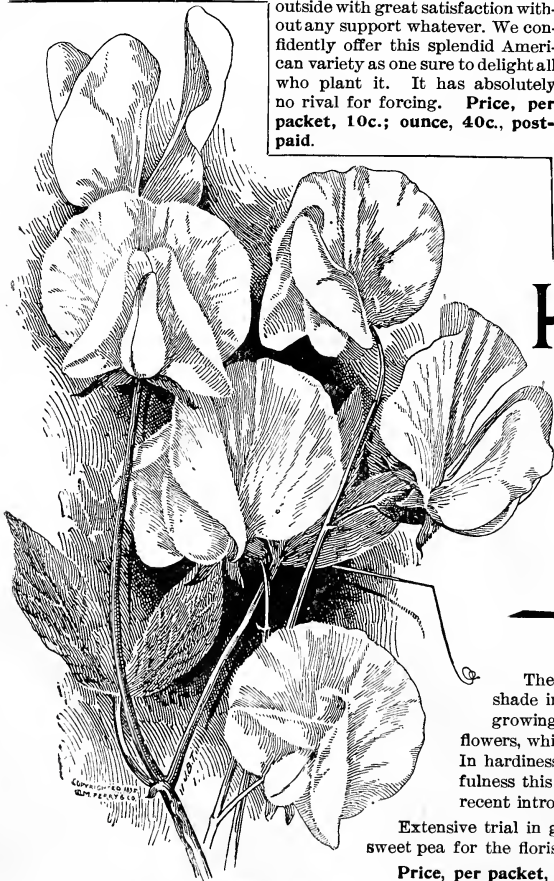
EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY

IN FULL BLOOM TWO WEEKS
BEFORE ANY OTHER SORT,
OF DWARF HABIT AND FLOWERS
PROFUSELY THE WHOLE SEASON.

The flowers have the bright contrast of color, which has made the Blanche Ferry so popular, the wings being nearly white while the standard is deep rose pink, becoming more intense near the base. They are well poised on good stems and make an effective bouquet.

The plants are exceedingly hardy, vigorous and floriferous and at the same time very dwarf, making it particularly desirable for greenhouse culture. Inside it occupies less space and gives flowers sooner and in greater abundance than any other Sweet Pea, and it does equally well out of doors, needing less trellising than other kinds; in fact, it can be grown

outside with great satisfaction without any support whatever. We confidently offer this splendid American variety as one sure to delight all who plant it. It has absolutely no rival for forcing. Price, per packet, 10c.; ounce, 40c., postpaid.

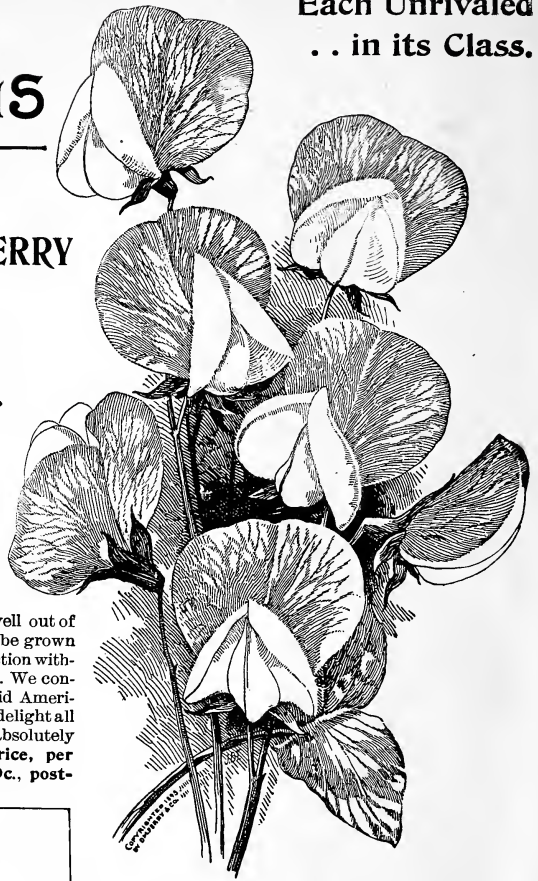


KATHERINE TRACY.

See page 70 for colored plate of these magnificent Sweet Peas.

For descriptions and prices of all varieties of Sweet Peas see pages 70 and 71.

Each Unrivalled
.. in its Class.



EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY.

Katherine Tracy..

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
IN COLOR,
PERFECT IN FORM,
UNSURPASSED IN SIZE.

THE FINEST . . .

Pink Sweet Pea.

The color is soft but brilliant pink, of precisely the same shade in wings and standard. Its form is perfect and the strong growing plants are vigorous and give a wonderful profusion of flowers, which continue large and fine until the end of the season. In hardiness, prolific flowering habit, durability and practical usefulness this is greatly superior to many large flowering sorts of recent introduction.

Extensive trial in garden and field has demonstrated this to be the best pink sweet pea for the florist's window, the amateur's garden or the exhibition table.

Price, per packet, 10c.; ounce, 40c., postpaid.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S

1896

SEED ANNUAL

THE possible outcome in the way of profit or loss of even a small investment in seed is very great. A wise man will not be tempted, by immoderate claims of superiority or low prices, to purchase of any but seedsmen of established reputation and reliability. He will place his order with the firm which he believes has the best facilities for procuring seed of the highest quality and who will fill his order promptly and satisfactorily. We do everything possible to have our seeds of the highest quality and call your attention to the following brief account as being worthy of your most serious consideration in deciding where to purchase the yearly supply of seeds.



OUR SEED WAREHOUSE "A," ERECTED IN 1887.

Dimensions, 300 x 120 feet.

OUR OAKVIEW STOCK SEED FARMS

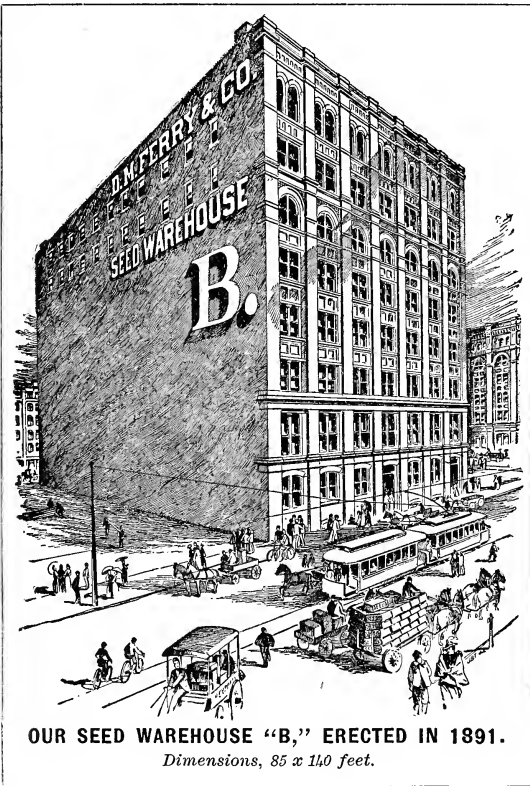
are devoted to the production of pedigree stock seeds, from which the seeds we offer are grown. Here we carefully examine thousands of plants of a variety, and a score or so of the most perfect are selected and the seeds from these saved and planted separately, the growth and development of the plants carefully studied, and those of inferior quality rejected. This process is continued until we have a sufficient quantity of seed to plant large fields, when it is sent out to be grown for us in those localities and on such soils as are best adapted to their perfect development.

To make assurance doubly sure, the work of the Stock Seed Farms is supplemented by

OUR TRIAL GROUNDS

in Detroit. Here a sample of each lot of seed we offer is tested to see: first, if it is of satisfactory vitality; and second, if it is true to name and uniform in type. Here too we demonstrate the superiority of our own strains, comparing them side by side with samples of the best stocks obtainable in this country and Europe. It often happens that we find so-called "improved" sorts, highly praised by their introducers, to be of inferior quality, but whenever we find a variety possessing qualities of superior merit, we lose no time in procuring the seed and giving it a place in our catalogue; and our customers may always feel assured that anything especially recommended by us has been carefully tested and found to be all that we claim for it.

No matter how carefully seeds are grown or how superior they may be, it would avail but little without ample and efficient means of handling and getting them into the hands of planters. We are by far the largest seed growers in America, and have the most complete plant of any seed house in the world. Our seed warehouse "A" was built by us in 1887 and covers one-half of a city square, extending 300 feet on Brush street and 120 feet each on Monroe avenue and Champlain street; it is six stories high besides a basement. During the busy season about 700 people are at work in this building. One hundred and fifty feet farther east is our warehouse "B," erected by us in 1891. It is 85 feet wide, 140 feet deep and eight stories high besides the cellar. Both of these buildings are most carefully designed to meet the wants of our business and for stability and permanence. They are built on the slow combustion plan, the floors being from six to eight inches thick of solid wood, and affording be-



tween eight and nine acres of floor surface for offices, workrooms and storage.

We also have a branch house in Canada for the better accommodation of our business there. This house is located in Windsor, Ont., and from it we execute all Canadian orders, thus avoiding any vexatious delays and expensive processes of entering and paying duties. A duplicate will be found there of nearly everything we sell in the United States.

We ask our customers to carefully read our descriptions of varieties and the cultural directions, for success depends largely upon a wise selection of sorts and proper cultivation. The descriptions which we give are reliable, and the illustrations are those of actual vegetables, such as the planter may expect to grow. The suggestions we offer for planting and culture, are certainly valuable both to the amateur and professional gardener, since they contain what long experience and careful study lead us to believe, are essential to the greatest success in gardening.

THE ESSENTIALS

FOR A

GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN.

GOOD SOIL. A rich sandy loam is the best, but a fair degree of success may be secured from any soil which can be made rich and friable. Good vegetables cannot be grown on barren sand, a cold, hard lumpy clay, nor in the shade of orchard or other trees. A very small garden well cultivated and cared for, will give larger return and be in every way more satisfactory than a much larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

LIBERAL MANURING. A soil which does not need enriching in order to produce the best results is rarely found, and very often success is in proportion to the liberality with which manures have been used.

Well decomposed stable manure where straw bedding has been used is the best; that where sawdust is used is not so good; often wood ashes at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bushel to the square rod will be of great benefit. Commercial fertilizers are excellent, and may be used at the rate of 4 to 12 lbs. to the square rod, and the more concentrated forms, such as Nitrate of Soda, Guano, Dried Blood and Potash Salts, at the rate of 1 to 6 lbs. to the rod, but whenever these concentrated fertilizers are used, great care should be taken to thoroughly mix them with the soil so that the seed and the roots of the young seedlings will not come in direct contact with them. In many cases seeds and small plants are killed by neglecting this precaution.

THOROUGH PREPARATION. Rich soil and liberal manuring will avail little without thorough preparation. The soil must be made friable by thorough and judicious working; if this is well done, all that follows will be easy; if it is neglected, only partial success is possible, and that at the cost of a great deal of hard work. The garden should be well plowed or spaded, taking care, if it is a clay soil, that the work is not done when it is too wet. If a handful from the bottom of the furrow moulds with slight pressure into a ball which cannot be easily crumbled in the fine earth again, the soil is too wet, and if stirred then will be hard to work all summer. The surface should be made as fine and smooth as possible with the harrow or rake. It is generally necessary to plow the whole garden at once, and to do this in time for the earliest crops, but the part which is not planted for some weeks should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation. Stiff clay soils are frequently wonderfully improved by trenching, that is, spading two feet deep in such a way as to leave the surface soil on top. This is accomplished by digging a trench two feet wide and deep across one side, and a second one adjoining and parallel with it one spade deep. The remaining earth of the second trench is then thrown into the first and covered with the surface soil from a third trench; the balance of the third is then thrown into the second and covered with the surface of the fourth; and so on until all is worked over, when the soil from the first trench is used to fill the last. This is quite expensive, but often changes a soil where nothing can be grown, into one producing the finest vegetables, and its effects last for several years.

GOOD SEEDS PROPERLY PLANTED. There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant minus the roots, with a sufficient amount of food stowed in or around it to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself, the whole enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell. To secure germination, moisture, heat, and a certain amount of air are necessary. The first steps are the softening of the hard, outer shell, the developing of the leaves of the plant from the absorption of water, and the changing of the plant food from the form of starch to that of sugar. In the first condition the food was easily preserved unchanged, but the plant with its undeveloped leaves and no root was incapable of using it. While in its sugary condition it is easily appropriated, but if not used it speedily decays itself and induces decay in the plant. A seed then may retain its vitality and remain unchanged for years, while after germination has commenced, a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time from that when the seed falls from the parent plant until it in turn produces seed, when the plant is so susceptible of fatal injury, from the overabundance or want of sufficient heat and moisture, as at that between the commencement of germination and the formation of the first true leaves, and it is just

then that it needs the aid of a gardener to secure favorable conditions. These are:—

FIRST.—A proper and constant degree of moisture without being soaked with water. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine and the pressing of the soil over the seeds so firmly with the feet or the back of the hoe, that the degree of moisture remains as nearly uniform as possible.

SECOND.—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favorable to germination. Too high a temperature is as detrimental to some kinds as one too low is to others. The proper temperature for each sort may be learned from a careful study of the following pages and the experience of the most successful gardeners in your vicinity.

THIRD.—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform degree of heat and moisture is preserved, the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed, and the tiny stem push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil, and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the turnip should be covered with half an inch of earth pressed down, while corn may be an inch, beans an inch to two inches and peas two to six inches deep.

FOURTH.—Such condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it, and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care *never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet*. Occasionally a heavy or long continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that no seed can germinate. In such cases, the only remedy is to plant again.

JUDICIOUS CULTIVATION. Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while the plants are young, the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. We have seen hundreds of acres of vegetables where the yield and quality has been materially lowered by injudiciously deep and close cultivation after the roots of the plants had fully occupied the ground.

HOT-BEDS.

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is necessary; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so light that every garden should have one. A hot-bed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies *bottom heat*. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth. It is evident that to produce this we must in some way apply our heat below the surface, and it is usually done by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL. The best heating material that is easily available is *fresh* horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of bedding of straw or leaves. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hot-bed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, when, after a few days more, it will be ready for use. The object of this repeated forking over and piling is to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation.

SASH. Gardeners commonly use sash made especially for hot-beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however,

we much prefer a small size that can be easily handled, and the use of larger and better glass. We would recommend that the sash be laid by five feet, and that the glass be not less than 10x14, three with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to the unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

THE FRAME. This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily slid up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

THE SOIL. This should be *light, rich, friable*. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be quite dry and unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before, and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out frost.

MAKING THE BED. This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away all snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the *utmost importance* that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless this is done one portion will heat quicker than the others, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season, and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will give a quick, sharp heat and soon subside, a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed one and a-half to two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on, and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be put on and carefully leveled. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees; but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hot-beds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from over heat, or wet, soggy soil.

The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which are overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well built hot-bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED. The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which are overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well built hot-bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a

windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little; besides, such a rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, a bed will go several days without watering when kept closed during cloudy weather, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may easily be acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A COLD FRAME is a simple construction of boards for wintering Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Broccoli, etc., for planting out early in the spring.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen and the front six inches high, with a cross tie every three feet. Seeds of the above named vegetables, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the South, and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed, and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached, and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. Coating the cloth with oil, as is sometimes recommended, we find is of no advantage, but we have found that Plant Bed Cloth is superior to ordinary cloth for this purpose. See page 83 of this catalogue.

SHADES. In the South it is frequently desirable to have shade beds of seedlings. This can best be done by shades made as follows: Make light frames the length of the width of your bed and four feet wide; to these tack common lath so as to leave from one to three inches between them. Support them about eight inches above the plants by tacking the frames to short stakes or securing them by easily removed pins. They are more effective if the beds are so placed that the lath will run north and south.

TRANSPLANTING. In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hot-bed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all, it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING. The best time to water plants is at sunrise or just at evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves in the hot sun, for it will make them blister and cover them with brown spots wherever it touches. If watering a plant has been commenced, keep on until the necessity ceases, or more injury than good will result from it; one copious watering is better than a little and often. The use of the hoe should always follow the watering pot as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently dry.

REFERENCE TABLES.

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	DUTCH.
Anise.....	Anis, Grüner Anis.....	Anis.....	Anis, Mataluhaga.....	Aniso, Anacio.....	Anijs.....
Artichoke.....	Artichoke.....	Artichaut.....	Alcachofa.....	Articocea.....	Artisjok.....
Asparagus.....	Spargel.....	Asperge.....	Esparrago.....	Sparago.....	Aspersie.....
Balm.....	Citronen-Melisse.....	Melisse citronelle.....	Toronjil, Citronella.....	Melissa.....	Citroen-Melisse.....
Basil.....	Basilikum.....	Basilic grand.....	Albaca.....	Basilico.....	.....
Beans.....	Bohnen.....	Haricots.....	Habichuela.....	Pagiuoli.....	Boonen.....
Beet.....	Rübe.....	Betterave.....	Remolacha.....	Barbabietola.....	Bieten.....
Borage.....	Boretsch.....	Burrache.....	Borrajia.....	Boraghe.....	.....
Broccoli.....	Spargelkohl.....	Chou Brocoli.....	Brocoli.....	Broccoli.....	.....
Brussels Sprouts.....	Rosenkohl.....	Chou de Bruxelles.....	Bretolas de Bruselas.....	Carolo germoglio.....	Spruitkool.....
Cabbage.....	Kopfkohl, Kraut.....	Chou pommé.....	Col repello.....	Carolo cappuccio.....	Sluitkool.....
Cabbage, Savoy.....	Wirsing.....	Chou de Milan.....	Col de Milan.....	Carolo de Milano.....	Savooikool.....
Caraway.....	Feld-Kümmel.....	Cumin des prés.....	.....	Carvi.....	Karwij.....
Carrot.....	Carotten, Möhren.....	Carotte.....	Zanahoria.....	Carota.....	Wortelen.....
Cauliflower.....	Blumenkohl.....	Chou-fleur.....	Coliflor.....	Carolo-fiore.....	Bloemkool.....
Celery.....	Sellerie.....	Céleri.....	Apio.....	Sedano.....	Selderij.....
Celeriac.....	Knoll-Sellerie.....	Céleri-rave.....	Apio-nabo.....	Sedano-rapa.....	Knolselderij.....
Chervil.....	Kerbel.....	Cerfeuil.....	Perifollo.....	Cerfoglio.....	Kervel.....
Chicory.....	Cichorienwurzel.....	Chicorée sauvage.....	Achicoria.....	Cicoria selvatica.....	Sulkerij.....
Coriander.....	Coriander.....	Coriandre.....	Culantro.....	Coriandorlo.....	Koriander.....
Corn Salad.....	Feldsalat.....	Mâche.....	Caunigos.....	Valeriana.....	Veldsla.....
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	.....	.....	.....
Cress.....	Garten-Kresse.....	Cresson alénois.....	Mastuerzo.....	Agretto.....	Tuinkers.....
Cress, Water.....	Brunnenkresse.....	Cresson de fontaine.....	Berro.....	Nasturzio aquatico.....	Waterkers.....
Cucumber.....	Gurken.....	Concombre.....	Cohombro.....	Cetriolo.....	Koninkommer.....
Dandelion.....	Löwenzahn.....	Pissenlit.....	.....	Dente di leone.....	.....
Dill.....	Dill.....	Aneth.....	Eneldo.....	Aneto.....	.....

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS—CONTINUED.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	DUTCH.
Egg Plant.	Eierpflanze	Aubergine.	Berengena	Petonciano.	
Endive	Endivien	Chicorée Endive.	Endivia	Indivia	Andijvie.
Fennel.	Fenchel	Fenouil	Hinojo.	Finocchio	Venkel.
Garlic	Knoblauch.	ail	Ajo	Aglio.	Knoflook.
Horse Radish	Meer Rettig.	Raifort sauvage.	Taño rago	Rapano.	Sprewportel.
Hyssop	Isop.	Hyssope.	Isopo.	Isopo.	Hijsoop.
Kale.	Blätterkohl	Chou-rave.	Brefon. Berza.	Cavolo verde	Boerenkool.
Kohl Rabi.	Knollkohl	Chou-rave.	Col rabano	Cavolo rapa.	Koolrabi.
Lavender	Lavendel.	Lavende	Espliego	Lavanda.	
Leek	Porree, Lauch.	Poireau	Puerro	Porro.	Prei.
Lettuce	Lattich, Kopfsalat.	Laitue	Lechuga	Lattuga	Kropsla.
Marjoram	Majoran	Marjolaine.	Mejorana	Maggiorana.	Marjolijn.
Melon.	Melone.	Melon.	Melon	Popone	Meloen.
Melon. Water.	Wasser-Melone.	Melon d'eau.	Sandia	Cocomero.	
Mushroom	Schwamm.	Champignon.	Seta	Fungo pratajolo.	Kampfernoelie.
Nasturtium	Kapuciner Kresse.	Capucine.	Capuchina	Nasturzio	Capucine-kers.
Okra	Ocher.	Gombaud	Gombo.	Ibisco.	
Onion.	Zwiebel.	Ognon	Cebolla	Cipollo.	Uien.
Parsley	Petersilie.	Persil	Persejil.	Prezzemolo	Peterselie.
Parsnip	Pastinake.	Panais.	Chirivía.	Pastinaca	Pinksternakel.
Peas	Erbsen.	Pois.	Guisante.	Pisello.	Erwtjen.
Pepper	Pfeffer.	Piment	Pimiento.	Peperone.	Spaansche Peper.
Pumpkin.	Melonen-Kürbiss.	Potiron	Calabaza totanera.	Zucca.	
Radish	Radies	Radis	Rabanito.	Ravanello	Radijs.
Rhubarb.	Rhabarber	Rhubarbe	Ruibarbo	Rabarbaro	Rabarber.
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Romarin	Romero	Rosmarino.	Rozemarijn.
Rue	Raute.	Rue	Ruda.		Wijnruit.
Saffron	Safran.	Safran.	Azafran	Zafferano.	
Sage	Salbei.	Sauge.	Salvia	Salvia	Salie.
Salsify	Haferwurzeln.	Salsifis.	Salsifi blanco	Barba di becco.	
Sorrel	Sauerampfer	Oseille.	Acedera.	Acetos.	Zuring.
Summer Savory.	Bohnenkraut.	Sarriette annuelle.	Ajedrea comun	Santoreggia.	Boonenkruid.
Spinage.	Spinat	Epinard	Espinaca.	Spinaccio	Spinazie.
Squash	Kürbiss	Courge.	Calabaza.	Zucca.	Pompoen.
Tansy	Gemeiner Rainfarn.	Tanaisie.	Tanacet.	Atanasia.	
Thyme	Thymian	Thym.	Tomillo	Timo.	Tijm.
Tomato	Liebesapfel	Pomme d'Amour.	Tomate	Pomo d'oro	Tomaat.
Turnip.	Weisse Rübe.	Navet.	Nabo	Navone.	Rapen.
Wormwood.	Wermuth	Absinthe.	Ajenjo	Assenzio.	

Weight of Various Articles.

	Per bush.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
Apples.....	48 lbs.	12 x 1 In.	522,720	30 x 20 In.	10,454	48 x 36 In.	3,680
dried.....	22	12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 24 "	8,712	48 x 48 "	2,723
Barley.....	48 "	12 x 12 "	43,560	30 x 30 "	6,970	60 x 36 "	2,900
Beans.....	60 "	16 x 1 "	392,040	36 x 3 "	55,080	60 x 48 "	2,178
Buckwheat.....	48 "	18 x 1 "	348,480	36 x 12 "	14,520	60 x 60 "	1,743
Broom Corn.....	48 "	18 x 3 "	116,160	36 x 18 "	9,680	8 x 1 Ft.	5,445
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	14	18 x 12 "	29,040	36 x 24 "	7,260	8 x 3 "	1,815
English.....	24	18 x 18 "	19,360	36 x 30 "	5,808	8 x 8 "	680
Bran.....	20	20 x 1 "	313,635	36 x 36 "	4,840	10 x 1 "	4,356
Canary Seed.....	60 "	20 x 20 "	15,681	42 x 12 "	12,446	10 x 6 "	726
Clover Seed.....	60 "	24 x 1 "	261,360	42 x 24 "	6,223	10 x 10 "	435
Corn, shelled.....	56 "	24 x 18 "	15,520	42 x 36 "	4,148	12 x 1 "	3,630
on ear.....	70 "	24 x 24 "	10,890	42 x 42 "	3,556	12 x 5 "	736
Corn Meal.....	50 "	30 x 1 "	209,088	48 x 12 "	10,890	12 x 12 "	302
Charcoal.....	22 "	30 x 6 "	34,848	48 x 18 "	7,790	16 x 1 "	2,722
Cranberries.....	40 "	30 x 12 "	17,424	48 x 24 "	5,445	16 x 16 "	170
		30 x 16 "	13,068	48 x 30 "	4,356		

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Hemp Meadow.....	12	Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.
Row Seed.....	44	Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.
*Hungarian.....	50	Asparagus Roots.....	1000 to 7250
Millet.....	50	Barley.....	2½ bu.
Oats.....	32	Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill 1.....	1
Onions.....	54	Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills.....	½
Orchard Grass.....	14	Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	7 lbs.
Osage Orange.....	33	Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	5
Peach Pits.....	48	Brocoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Peas, smooth.....	60	Broom Corn.....	10 lbs.
“ wrinkled.....	56	Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Perennial Rye.....	20	Buckwheat.....	½ bu.
Potatoes, <i>heaping</i>		Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2
“ <i>measure</i>	60	Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.
Rape.....	50	Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2½ oz.
Rye.....	56	Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....	2
Red Top.....	14	Chicory.....	4 lbs.
Salt, coarse.....	56	Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6
“ Michigan.....	56	“ Lucerne, Large Red and Crim-	
Sweet Potatoes.....	56	“ son Trefoil.....	8
Timothy Seed.....	45	“ Medium.....	10
Turnips.....	58	Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Wheat.....	60	Corn, rice, (<i>shelled</i>).....	2 qts.
Flour, per bbl., net.....	196	Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills.....	12
Salt, per bbl.....	280	Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	15 lbs.
PER CUBIC FOOT.....		Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 2
Hay, well settled.....	4½	Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.
Corn, on cob, in bin.....	25	Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4½ lbs.
“ shelled.....	42	Fine broadcast.....	½ bu.
Wheat.....	48	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....	1
Oats.....	25½	Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....	
Potatoes.....	38½	Grass, Blue, Kentucky.....	2 bu.
		“ Blue, English.....	1
		“ Hungarian and Millet.....	½
		“ Mixed Lawn.....	3 to 5
		“ Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red	
		“ Top, Fowl Meadow and	
		“ Wood Meadow.....	2
		Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean.....	8 to 10 lbs.
		Timothy.....	½ bu.
		Hemp.....	15000 to 20000
		Horse Radish Roots.....	2 oz.
		Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2
		Kohl Rabi, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
		Leek, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4
		Lettuce, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3
		“ 1, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	5
		“ Muskrat, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 2
		“ Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	1½ to 2
		Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	15
		Oats.....	2 bu.
		Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
		Onion Seed, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill 4 to 5	
		“ for Sets.....	40 to 80
		Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 feet of drill 8	
		Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
		Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3
		Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill.....	2 bu.
		“ field.....	2
		Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 oz.
		Potatoes.....	8 bu.
		Pumpkin, ½ quart to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
		Radish, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	10 to 12 lbs.
		Rye.....	1½ bu.
		Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
		Spinage, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8
		Spurry.....	15
		Summer Savory.....	8
		Sudflower.....	¼
		Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	2
		“ Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	2
		Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants.....	1 oz.
		Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2
		Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	1 to 3 lbs.
		Vetches.....	2 bu.
		Wheat.....	1½

*In Chicago and all the other large seed markets of the country Hungarian is sold at 43 lbs. per bushel, so we are compelled to conform, and we buy and sell 43 lbs. per bushel.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

WITH

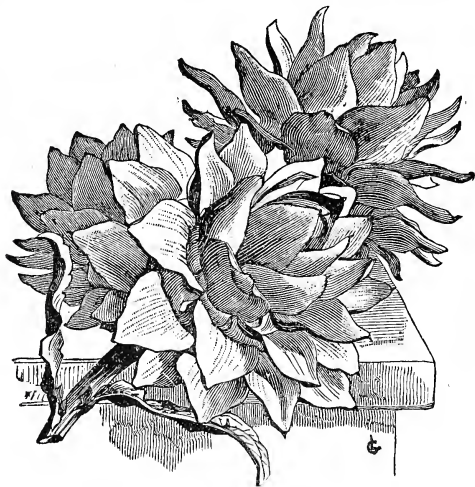
General Directions for Cultivation

The terms and prices of Vegetable Seeds will be found in the Price List, in the back part of this Catalogue.

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds and transplant so as to give plenty of room until

danger of frost is over, and then set in very rich ground, in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the rows; or the plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower heads, which will be produced about September 1st, and until frost. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and protect the crowns



ARTICHOKE.

with leaves or straw to prevent severe freezing. The second year they will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons, which is accomplished by cutting back the growing stems in July close to the ground, when the young and rapidly growing shoots which start up after cutting, may be tied and blanched like Celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation once in three years at least.

LARGE GLOBE.—The best sort for general use. Buds large, nearly round; scales deep green, shading to purple, very thick and fleshy.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us, but if you wish to grow them yourself, prepare a light, rich spot as early as possible in the spring. Pour boiling water on the

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables, and would be in universal use were it not for the prevalent idea that it is difficult to grow. We think this is a mistake, and that there is no vegetable on our list that can be produced as cheaply and easily. It delights in a moist, sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden by following the directions given below. A bed 15x50 feet, requiring about 100 plants, should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

seed and let stand till water is cold, then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizers. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or the spade. Make rows five feet apart and four inches deep and set the plants in the bottom of the rows two to three feet apart, the latter distance being preferable. Cover the roots about two inches deep. After the plants are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation and draw a little earth into the furrows at each hoeing until they are filled. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well until the plants begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut, and after the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt, and frequent cultivation, till the plants meet in the rows. In autumn after the tops are fully ripe and yellow they should be cut and burned. The next season the bed should give a full crop, and if well cultivated and manured will continue to do so for several years.

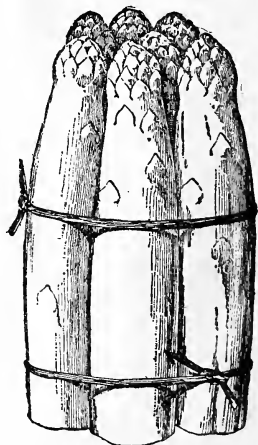
HOW TO CAN ASPARAGUS.
Peel and wash the asparagus and cut it into even lengths; put in jars, then cover with boiling water. Let them stand five minutes; then pour off again, cover with fresh boiling water, screw the jars tight and put in a large kettle, wrapped either in a towel or straw, and cover with water two inches above the jars and boil three-quarters of an hour. Remove, and if some jars should not be full of water open and add enough boiling water to fill; fasten tight and set aside in a cool place.

HOW TO CAN ASPARAGUS.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—We believe this to be the most distinct and valuable variety in cultivation. Not only are the stalks of the largest size, but they are produced abundantly and very early. They are clear white and remain so, in favorable weather, until three or four inches above the surface. The crown or bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below it, thus still further distinguishing the variety. Wherever known this sort commands an extra price, not only on a fancy market, but from canners, who find that when put up, under a special brand, it sells so readily at a high price as to warrant them paying the grower an extra price for it. From ten to twenty per cent of the plants grown from seed will produce green shoots, but these plants can be readily distinguished and rejected when setting the permanent bed.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A mammoth green sort of the largest size and of good quality.

PALMETTO.—A sort which has proven very popular with many gardeners; produces a moderate number of shoots, but these are very large and of the finest quality.



COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.

BEANS

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP.—

Under this name are classed all the low growing sorts called in different catalogues *Bush*, *Bunch*, *Snap*, *String* or *Dwarf Beans*.

CULTURE.—No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation than this. The soil best adapted to them is a light, rich, well drained loam, which was manured for the previous crop. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make them grow too much to vine. Beans are extremely sensitive to both drouth and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills about three feet apart and leaving two to six plants to the foot of row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any cutting of the roots after the plants come into bloom is liable to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Remember that beans should always be cultivated very shallow, and that it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

In the following descriptions the varieties are placed about in the order of ripening, and it is assumed that they are grown on rich, light, soil, as different soils produce quite a variation in vines, pods and beans, and it is useless to expect good results from the finer garden sorts on poor or cold and wet soils. From one pint to two quarts will be sufficient to furnish a supply for an ordinary family, and varieties should be selected so as to give a succession both of string and green shelled beans. The wax podded beans are particularly liable to run "off" into green podded plants, and it requires constant attention and skillful selection to keep them pure, so that it is especially important to buy only from reliable seedsmen.

The seed we offer is grown under our own personal care, large areas being planted each year on land owned or controlled by us. We give the most careful attention in the way of selecting and improving the different varieties and keeping them pure, and we invite the most critical comparison of our stocks with those of any other growers.

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX, EXTRA EARLY.

Continued experience has only strengthened our opinion of this grand bean, and the enormous demand for it by our customers, is the sure index to the fact that it meets a popular demand, and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it. The feature impressing one most forcibly when comparing this bean, as an extra early sort, with other varieties growing beside it, is that when one can find in other kinds an occasional very early plant, all the plants of the *Challenge* will give a full picking of well matured pods. This habit of ripening a large proportion of the crop earlier than other kinds, is of inestimable worth to market gardeners and all who depend on being first in the market for the best prices. The plants

in growth and general appearance resemble the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, and are very productive. The pods are very uniformly clear, waxy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. The dry bean is jet black, longer, more curved and flatter than the Prolific German Wax. Owing to its extreme earliness there is no variety of Wax Bean better to plant as a catch crop following Early Peas, etc.

REFUGEE WAX.—The stock which we offer of this variety is much superior to that commonly sold, and every plant can be depended upon to produce thick, fleshy, wax-like pods, of fine quality and of a clear waxy-white color, there being practically none of the common green-podded plants so abundant in other stocks of this sort.

BLACK-EYED WAX.—Vines medium size, erect, bearing the pods near the center. Leaves large, thin, dark green. Pods long, straight, proportionately narrow, and rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and of a lighter color, with a medium length, light green point. They cook quickly, both as snap and as shell beans.

Dry beans, medium size, long, cylindrical, white, with black spot around the eye. As early as the Golden Wax, of very good quality, and in some localities esteemed highly as a first early variety, but we think it inferior in quality and earliness to the Challenge Black Wax.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S DETROIT WAX.—Very hardy. The very productive, erect growing plants, bear their pods very near the center of the vine, but occasionally throw a stem above the leaves. Leaves large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; distinctly broader than the Golden Wax. They are frequently

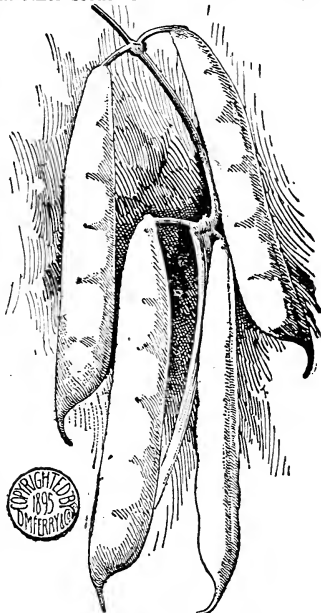
greenish yellow when young but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color and of good quality. We think this variety the least liable to rust of any, and the fact that other seedsmen offer it under other names as *absolutely* rust-proof, is evidence that they have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. When picked along with Golden Wax and other varieties, it keeps bright and crisp long after these are wilted and unsalable, making it one of the best for shipping long distances. It is also one of the very best green shelled beans, and excellent dry, being very much like the White Marrow when baked. Dry beans the shape of the White Marrow, white, with large patch of chocolate brown about the eye.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S GOLDEN WAX.

This bean, introduced by us in 1876, has long been and still continues the standard wax variety for general use, and while many varieties have been introduced, claiming to be superior in some respects and aiming to replace it, they are all sooner or later dropped, because they do not equal this splendid sort.

Vines medium size, erect, moderately spreading, hardy and productive, with small, smooth leaves, and small, white blossoms. Pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, fleshy, green point, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality in both conditions. Beans medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish red. Our stock of this variety is unsurpassed.

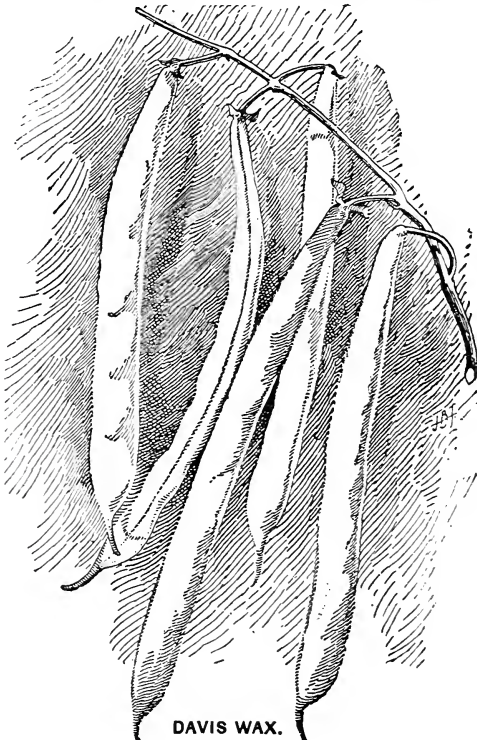
DAVIS WAX.—Introduced by us last season, and extensive trial has shown that it is a valuable addition. The



D. M. FERRY & CO'S DETROIT WAX.



REFUGEE WAX.



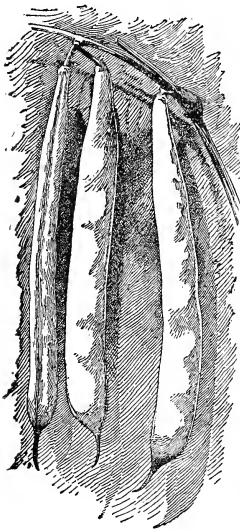
DAVIS WAX.

wonderfully productive and very vigorous and hardy vines are of upright growth, holding the pods well up from the ground. The white and wax-like pods are very long, straight and handsome. We do not know of a variety, unless it be our Golden Wax, in which the crop will be so free from imperfect and poorly developed pods; practically all being straight and handsome. For market and shipping, as a snap bean it has no superior, as when young it is very crisp, tender and stringless, and stands shipment better than any other sort of good quality. It is also valuable for canning, because of its long, straight white pods and white beans.

GRENELL RUST PROOF WAX.—Vine a little more upright than the Golden Wax and the waxy-white pods are more nearly straight and proportionately broader than those of that fine variety. A very popular sort with some gardeners.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX.—Early in the season this seems to be a pole bean, but the runners are short and soon become self-supporting. The pods, when the plant does well, are quite stringless, very white, wax-like and handsome.

GOLDEN-EYED WAX.—A hardy, large growing, productive variety, with flat, rather coarse pods which become stringy as they come to full size. A popular sort at the south, but inferior to our Davis Wax, and only desirable for shipping long distances. Flowers white, medium size. Dry beans medium size, kidney shaped, somewhat flattened, white with a yellow spot about the eye.



CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.—This variety is claimed to be absolutely rust proof, and we have found it like the Detroit Wax, as nearly rust proof as any good wax podded bean can be. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive, about the season of Kidney Wax, pods similar to Detroit Wax; dry beans bluish-black.

PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEEDED.—We are so thoroughly satisfied with this improved strain of Black Wax that we have discarded the old strain altogether, this being more vigorous and far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Flowers reddish white or purple. Pods medium length, borne well up among the foliage, curved, cylindrical, thick, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white color, with long, slightly curved point; remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. No one can afford to plant the old strain, as this is much better in every respect. Similar but often inferior strains are sold under the name of Cylinder Black Wax, New Prolific, etc.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.

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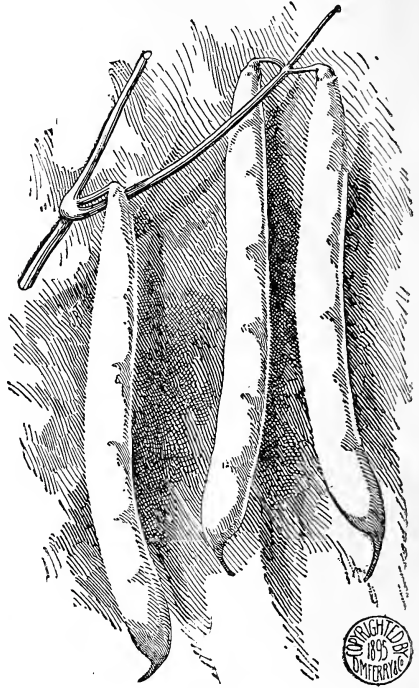
GERMAN WAX, WHITE SEEDED.—Vines small, erect, with large, light-colored leaves, and white blossoms. Pods short, broad, flat, white, fleshy and wax-like, of medium quality, but very handsome. Beans medium size, oval, white. We have developed a strain of this variety quite free from green pods usually found in this sort.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, handsome, very white and wax-like pods. They are of good quality, and on this account, as well as their beauty of form and color, are easily sold. They ripen about the same time as the Golden Wax. The dry beans are large, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Market gardeners find this a profitable variety owing to the large size and handsome color of the pods.

SCARLET FLAGEOLET WAX.—This variety seems to do very well at the south, and is a favorite with many truckers. The large, strong growing and erect vines produce very long, flat, rather coarse, but beautifully wax-like pods, which are often curved and twisted, but always handsome. Dry beans, large, flat, bright red.

VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX.—Plant very large, with large, light green leaves. Pods very long and large, being longer than those of the Scarlet Flageolet Wax, also more twisted. When well grown one of the most showy of wax beans. The pods are a little later in coming into use than the Scarlet Flageolet, but are distinctly larger. This variety is also known as Perfection Wax.

SPECKLED WAX.—This is the best of the late wax podded beans. Vines large, much branched, upright, extremely hardy, vigorous and great producers; leaves large and coarse, resembling Kidney Wax. Pods long, cylindrical, crisp, tender, stringless, and of a clear, yellowish waxy-white color. As the beans mature they are excellent to use green shelled. Dry beans, medium size to large, long, straight, cylindrical; color light brown, mottled and striped with chocolate-brown.



SPECKLED WAX.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Distinct, but not strictly a wax bean. Very desirable for snaps or for pickles. Vines large, spreading, very productive, having many runners, producing pods in pairs throughout their whole length. Blossoms small, yellowish-white; pods greenish-white, short, curved, round or thicker than wide, with crease in the back, very fleshy and brittle. Ripe beans small, oval, white.

The following are green podded varieties, and are named about in the order of ripening, although this varies in different seasons.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—The earliest of the green podded kinds furnishing a fleshy pod of fine quality. With us it is usually fit to pick as soon as our Golden or Detroit Wax, and is from two to three weeks earlier than ordinary Refugee. The vines, though a little smaller, are fully as hardy and vigorous as that variety, and more upright growing and the foliage is distinctly lighter colored. Pods of the same size and shape, except slightly flatter and of fully as good quality as snaps. Dry bean same size, shape and color as common Refugee. Our stock has been selected with great care and is extremely uniform, all the vines ripening well together.

EARLY RED VALENTINE, IMPROVED ROUND POD.—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium size; long, irregular, pink, marbled with red. Among green podded varieties there is none, we think, that can compare with our stock of Valentine in fleshiness and high quality of pod. Many different strains of Valentine are offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement. We have carefully examined them all, both in trials and in large yields, and have found none which we were willing to substitute for our old stock, which combines in a high degree all the good qualities of the sort.

BEST OF ALL.—The vine is very hardy, vigorous and healthy, producing an abundance of very straight, handsome pods, which, when fit for use as snaps, are round, very brittle and of a peculiar deep green color. As the pods mature they become lighter in color and splashed with bright red. When fit for use as green shelled beans the beans are large, mottled with red, very tender and of fine quality. The dry beans are mottled in two shades of red. One of the hardiest and best of the green podded varieties.

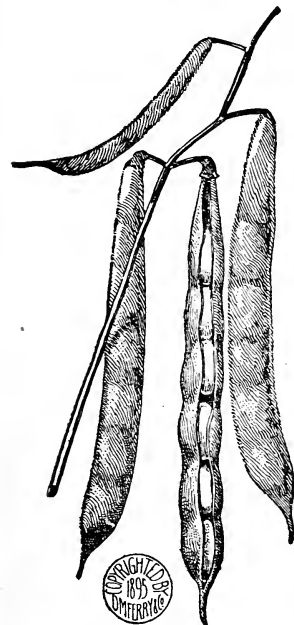
ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS, IMPROVED ROUND POD.—While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the

vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, and more fleshy. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier. Dry bean, color of ordinary Six Weeks, but is much shorter, almost round.

EARLY YELLOW KIDNEY SIX WEEKS.

—Vines large, vigorous, branching, productive, with large leaves and lilac blossoms; pods long, straight, narrow, handsome, and when young, of good quality; beans long, kidney shaped, yellowish-drab, with darker marks about the eye.

EARLY MOHAWK.—This sort is so much harder than the others that it can be planted earlier and often in this way will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves which will stand a slight frost; blossoms large, purple, pods long, straight, coarse, with long, tapering point; beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. This variety is much in favor for forcing under glass, as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods.



EARLY MOHAWK.

as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods.

EARLY CHINA RED EYE.—Vines medium, stout, erect, healthy, with large leaves and white blossoms; pods short, straight, flat, and if picked young, of good quality as snaps; beans medium size, oblong, white, with reddish-purple blotch about the eye. When green they are thin skinned, mealy and tender, and when dry are still the best of all for baking; although they cook dark are the best of all in flavor. Farmers who want to plant a few beans for home supply, should by all means use this sort.

MARBLEHEAD EARLY HORTICULTURAL.—A strain developed from the old Horticultural, in which the pods and beans are darker and which mature a little earlier. This is the earliest green shelled bean, and of the finest quality.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL.—Vines compact, upright, with large leaves, and very productive. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. The ripe beans are large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. This is one of the best varieties for use shelled green and when in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, and although of quite different form, are about equal to the Lima in quality.

GODDARD, OR BOSTON FAVORITE.—Vines large, much branched, often having short runners, but very erect, forming a large bush; leaflets large, much crimped, bright green;

flowers light purplish-pink. Pods large, long, flat, usually curved to one side, with long, curved points; green when young, but as the beans become fit for use are beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. Dry beans marked like Dwarf Horticultural and of the same color, but are longer and much larger, making it more desirable for market use. When fit to shell green they are almost as large as the Large Lima and of nearly as good quality.

REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND TO ONE.—Vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves and large lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white, streaked with purple, of good quality as snaps; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

The following three sorts are planted as field beans:

ROYAL DWARF KIDNEY.—Plant large, branching, with large, broad leaves and white flowers; pods medium sized, variable in shape, dark green, coarse; beans large, kidney shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, green or dry.

LARGE WHITE MARROW, OR MOUNTAIN.—Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners, small leaves and small white blossoms; very prolific; pods medium, broad, green changing to yellow; beans large, clear white, ovoid, cooking very dry and mealy.

EARLY MARROW PEA, OR DWARF WHITE NAVY.—A variety developed in western New York, and not only a sure cropper and much more prolific, but of better quality than the common white bean, and the beans are so hard as to resist the attacks of the bean weevil. Vines large, spreading, with occasional runners and small, thin leaves, and small white flowers; very prolific, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods short, straight, small, but containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality.

DWARF LIMA SORTS.

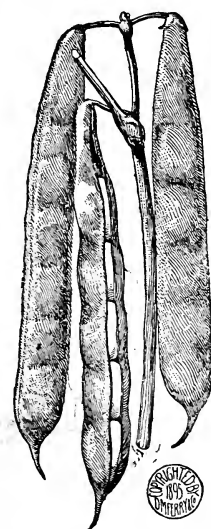
DWARF LARGE WHITE LIMA (*Burpee's*).—A bush form of the true Large Lima. The plants are uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive; single plants under favorable circumstances often yielding from 150 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from four to six very large flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Any one who has tried this variety will be desirous of planting it again.

BUSH LIMA, OR DWARF SIEVA.—A dwarf form of the Small Lima, and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines without runners, but continuing to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Leaves small, bright green and Lima like; flowers small, yellowish-white, borne in clusters and often above the foliage; pods short, flat and containing two to four beans. Dry beans, white, small and much inferior in quality to the Dwarf Large White Lima.

KUMERLE, OR DREER'S BUSH LIMA.—A dwarf form of the Challenger Lima, having the same thick pods and large thick beans, which have made the Challenger so popular. The plant, while fully as dwarf, is harder, and matures its crop earlier than the Dwarf Large White Lima, and the beans are of better quality. Many people consider this sort the best of the Dwarf Limas.

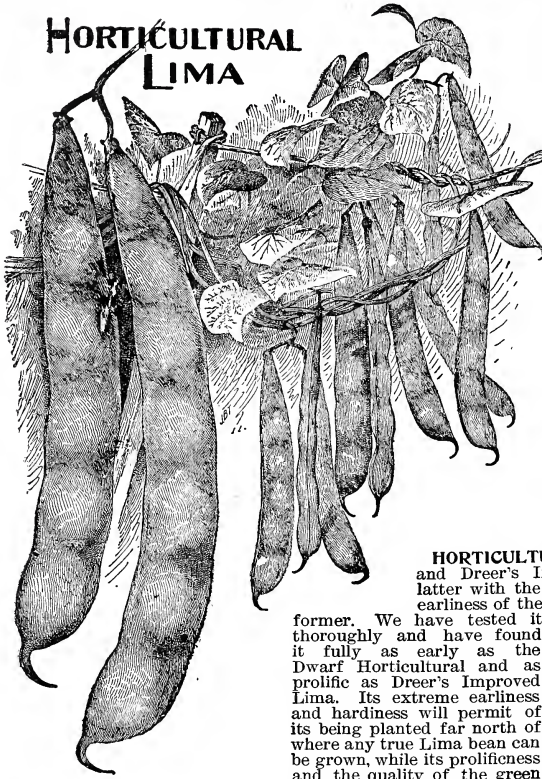
BEANS POLE OR RUNNING.—CULTURE.

—These are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to droughts and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows north and south four feet apart, the poles being three feet apart in the row, and set leaning to the north at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. Set in this way the vines climb better, bear earlier, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each hill plant five to eight beans two inches deep. When well started, thin to four plants, and start any that fail to climb around the pole in the same way as the others, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to eight or ten inches. Set posts five feet high firmly at each end of the rows, and drive stakes made of 2x2 lumber at intervals of sixteen feet along the rows. Stretch a wire (10 or 12 size) between posts along each row and fasten to the tops of the stakes in the row with wire staples. Run a light wire or twine along the row about six inches from the ground and fasten to the posts and stakes with wire staples. Tie cotton string to the wire above and the wire or twine below, wherever there is a plant. The vines will run up these until they reach the top wire, when they will care for themselves; or omit the lower wire or twine and tie the cotton string to the wire on top of the posts and to a small peg or stick stuck in the ground by the side of each plant. A pint each of four or five varieties will be sufficient for a large family.



EARLY CHINA RED EYE.

HORTICULTURAL LIMA



shelled beans make it a desirable addition to any garden, North or South. Vines medium size, not much branched and usually not running over four feet, but fruiting freely to the ends; leaves large, coarse, wrinkled, green, resembling Dwarf Horticultural; flowers medium size, white; pods borne in clusters, three to six inches in length, flat, almost straight, terminating abruptly to a short point, green, and usually carrying six beans; dry beans marked the same as Dwarf Horticultural, though the ground color is a little darker. They cook dark, but we consider them fully equal to Limas in quality, combining the excellencies of both the Horticultural and the Limas. We advise all our customers to give this bean a thorough trial, as it is a variety of undoubted merit.

WHITE CREASE BACK.—Vines small to medium, but vigorous, and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery-green, of the best quality as snaps and stand shipping better than most sorts. The beans are too small to be of much value when shelled green, but are of very superior quality baked. When dry they are small, oval, very white and hard. This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods at the same time.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL, OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY.—Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light colored leaves and purple blossoms; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red; beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with wine red, and of the highest quality either green or dry. Many people esteem them better than the Limas.

BROCKTON POLE.—This bears the same relation to the Horticultural Pole that the Goddard does to the Dwarf Horticultural, being stronger growing, more vigorous and productive. Vines grow large, taking the poles well; pods five to six inches long, broad, much curved, and as they mature becoming splashed with bright crimson, giving them a very attractive appearance. Dry beans large, kidney-shaped, chocolate-brown, splashed with dark purple. As a shell bean this is in every way equal to the Horticultural Pole, and owing to its superior hardiness and productiveness, we believe will give more general satisfaction.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.

GOLDEN CHAMPION.—We think this the earliest and one of the best of the wax podded pole beans. Vines medium size to large, with golden yellow stems; leaves very light green, strongly tinged with yellow, giving the whole plant a golden yellow appearance; flowers pink; pods long, cylindrical, much curved, very fleshy, stringless, bright golden yellow color, of excellent flavor, and borne in clusters; dry bean, long, narrow, flat, kidney shaped, bluish-black. The points of superiority in this variety are extreme earliness, productiveness, and the fine color and quality of the pods.

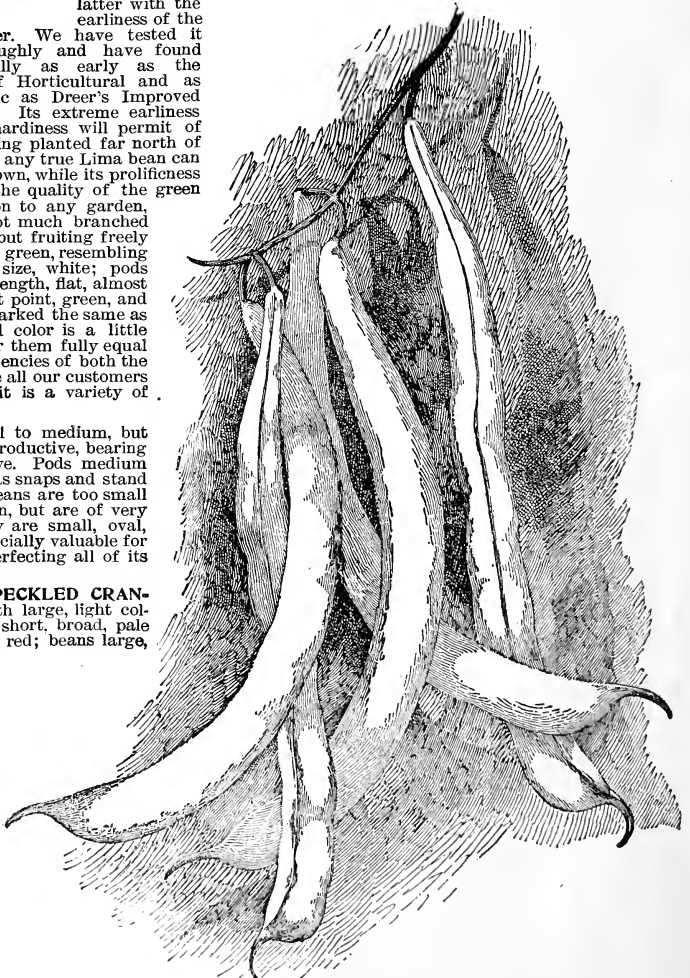
EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—A well known early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish-white; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods, broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, much curved; color bright golden yellow; of the very best quality, and staying in condition for use a long time. The beans are also excellent shelled green. We recommend this variety as furnishing the largest and handsomest pods of any sort in the list.

INDIAN CHIEF, OR TALL BLACK WAX.—Vines large, but often do not take to poles well; leaves large, rough, blossoms purple; pods short, broad, fleshy, white, very wax-like, and of superior quality as snaps, remaining in suitable condition longer than most varieties; beans indigo blue, medium size, oblong, shortened abruptly at the ends.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

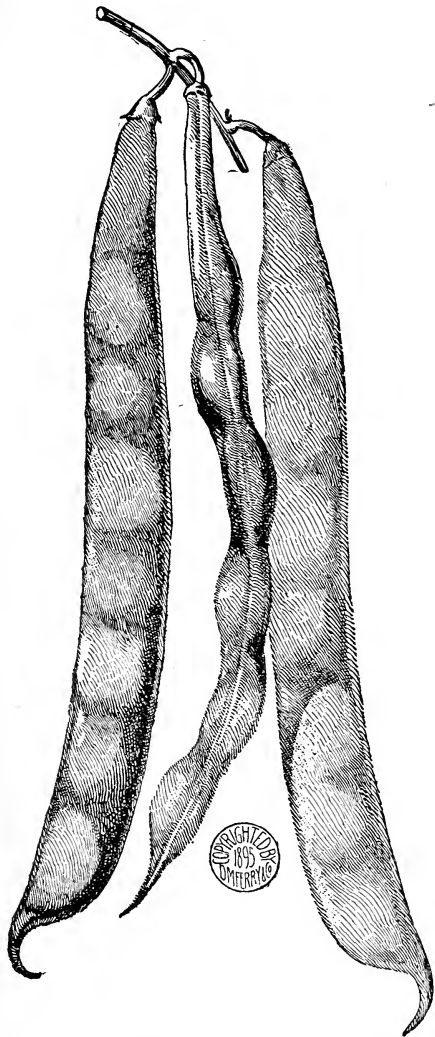
HORTICULTURAL LIMA.—A cross between the Dwarf Horticultural and Dreer's Improved Lima, combining the good qualities of the latter with the earliness of the

former. We have tested it thoroughly and have found it fully as early as the Dwarf Horticultural and as prolific as Dreer's Improved Lima. Its extreme earliness and hardiness will permit of its being planted far north of where any true Lima bean can be grown, while its prolificness and the quality of the green



GOLDEN CHAMPION.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but not twining so tightly as some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; blossoms white; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming cream white; beans broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality, green or dry.



DUTCH CASE KNIFE.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—This splendid variety, introduced by us in 1885, has since been offered as *Seek No Further*, and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of *Old Homestead*. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans, long, oval, dun colored. A very prolific sort, with showy pods, which are most excellent for snaps. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as *Southern Prolific*, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later, has shorter pods, which never become spongy and irregular in shape as they mature, and the dry bean is fully one-fourth smaller.

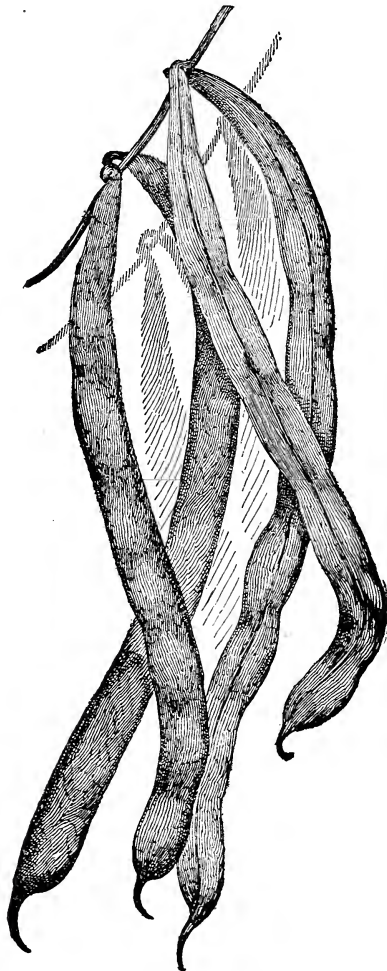
SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A very prolific sort and popular in the South for snaps. Vines vigorous, with large, thin, smooth leaves; blossoms white, growing in fours; pods green, cylindrical or thicker than broad, long, fleshy, crisp and excellent; beans small, oval, dun colored, veined with a darker shade. Excellent to follow Kentucky Wonder.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL.—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white

blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and partially over the whole surface with reddish-brown dots.

WHITE RUNNER.—Cultivated chiefly for its flowers. Vines and leaves large and coarse; blossoms in long racemes, large, pure white; pods large, broad, coarse; beans large, kidney-shaped, thick, white, fair quality.

SCARLET RUNNER.—Similar to the last, but with scarlet blossoms, and the beans are lilac-purple, variegated with black.



KENTUCKY WONDER.

LIMA VARIETIES.

SMALL WHITE LIMA, CAROLINA, OR SIEVA.—Vines vigorous but short, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves, and small, yellowish-white blossoms; pods short, curved, thin, flat; beans white, small, kidney-shaped.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA.—While a true Lima, this is nearly as early as the Small Lima, or Sieva. The vine is very vigorous and productive. The pods are large but thin, and can be more easily opened than those of other varieties, thus making this sort especially valuable to those who sell shelled beans. The green beans are the largest of any of the Limas, very handsome and of the best quality. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green of all this new variety of our introduction is far in advance of all other sorts, and must come to be recognized as the best of all for either the garden or market.

EARLY JERSEY LIMA.—Until the introduction of Seibert's Early Lima this was considered the earliest of the true Limas. Vines vigorous and productive; leaves large, long, pointed,

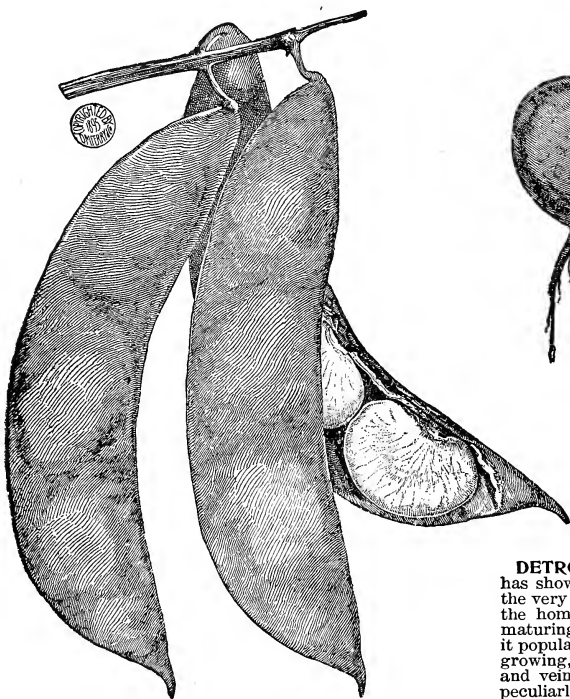
light green; blossoms white; pods borne in clusters, large, broad, flat, containing three to five beans, which are equal in size and quality to the Large White Lima.

DREER'S IMPROVED LIMA.—Vines vigorous and productive, with pointed leaves, and white blossoms in racemes; pods short, broad, straight; beans medium size, broad and much thicker than the Large Lima.

CHALLENGER LIMA.—Similar to, but a decided improvement on Dreer's Improved. The vines are more prolific and the pods are larger, though of the same shape. Dry beans larger and of the best quality. We cannot say too much in favor of this bean. It is early and continues bearing its closely crowded clusters of pods until cut off by frost. One of the most popular varieties with the New York market gardeners.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Too late for the extreme North, but the standard for quality. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium size, smooth, light green; blossoms small, white; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; beans large, ovoid, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.—Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive, and with larger pods and beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners in many places. It will come into bearing sooner, and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole

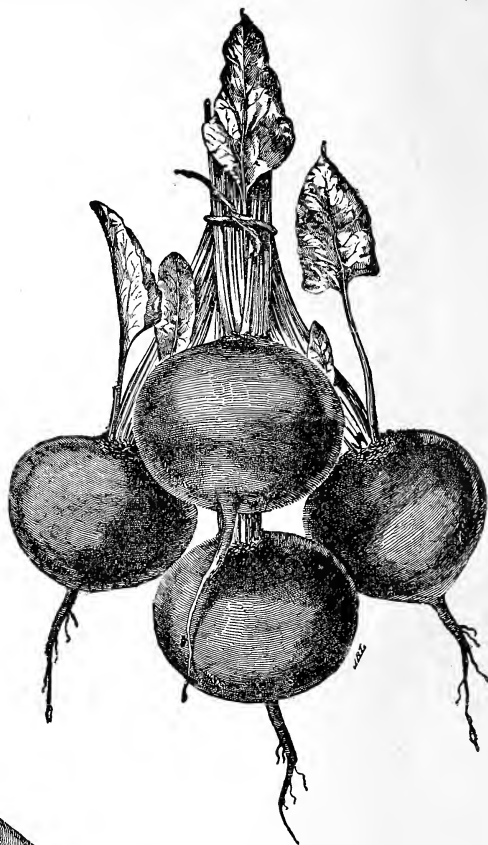


SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA BEAN.

BEET **CULTURE.**—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam. If wanted very early sow in hot-beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, and the beets may be kept by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, or sandy soil, to prevent wilting, or they may be kept out doors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two ounces, or single packets of two or three sorts, will give a good supply for a large family. It is best to sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

EXTRA EARLY, EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.—The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stems and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; roots very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath, with very small tap roots; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, hard, crisp and tender when young, but becoming woody with age. We have found no strain of Crosby's or other Egyptian equal to that we offer.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—An improved extra early sort. Tops small, dark purplish-green shading to lighter color on outside of the leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter red, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. One of the most desirable sorts for bunching.



DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP BEET.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP.—Extended experience has shown this variety of our own introduction to be one of the very best sorts, not only for market gardeners, but for the home garden. Its small, upright-growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots, make it popular with every one who plants it. Tops small, upright growing, so that the rows may be close together; leaf-stems and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid; peculiarly smooth; color of skin dark blood-red, flesh bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—An extra selected stock of blood turnip, having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—This beet, of American origin, has been brought, by careful selection, to a uniformly smooth root and small top, making it among the best for early table use. Tops low, small, spreading; leaf stalks and ribs dark red; blade of leaf bright green, and having a markedly wavy edge; roots dark red, interior color purplish-red, zoned with a lighter shade; crisp, tender, sweet, and an excellent keeper.

BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Tops small, stems purplish-pink, leaves bright green, roots turnip-shaped, with medium size tap, bright red. Flesh light purplish-red zoned with white; crisp, tender, very sweet and of good quality; although coarser, this is preferred by some to the above described darker sorts.

EARLY TURNIP BASSANO.—Not maturing as early as the above, but growing to a large size, may be used early, and is the best variety to sow for greens. Tops large; leaf stems light red; leaves light green; roots large, round, turnip-shaped; flesh pink, zoned with white, very sweet and tender when young, becoming woody and tasteless with age.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S HALF LONG BLOOD.—This is an entirely distinct variety, and by far the best for winter use. The roots are about one-half as long as the Long Dark Blood, but on account of their thickness weigh quite as much. They are always smooth and handsome, and the rich, dark red flesh is very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground. We consider this the most valuable sort of recent introduction.

IMPROVED LONG DARK BLOOD.—Tops large; neck small; leaf stems and vines red; leaf green; roots large, tapering towards both ends, growing even with the surface, dark red; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, very tender and sweet, and remaining so when kept till spring.

SWISS CHARD, OR SEA KALE BEET.—We recommend all our customers to try this distinct vegetable, which is superior to the common beet for greens. If sown at the same time it will be fit for use before it. Later, the plants form broad, flat, beautiful wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled.

The following varieties are used for stock feeding. They need a rich, well prepared soil, but are easily grown and harvested, keep well through the winter and give an immense amount of cattle food at a small cost. Sow in drills thirty inches apart, as early as the ground can be put in condition.

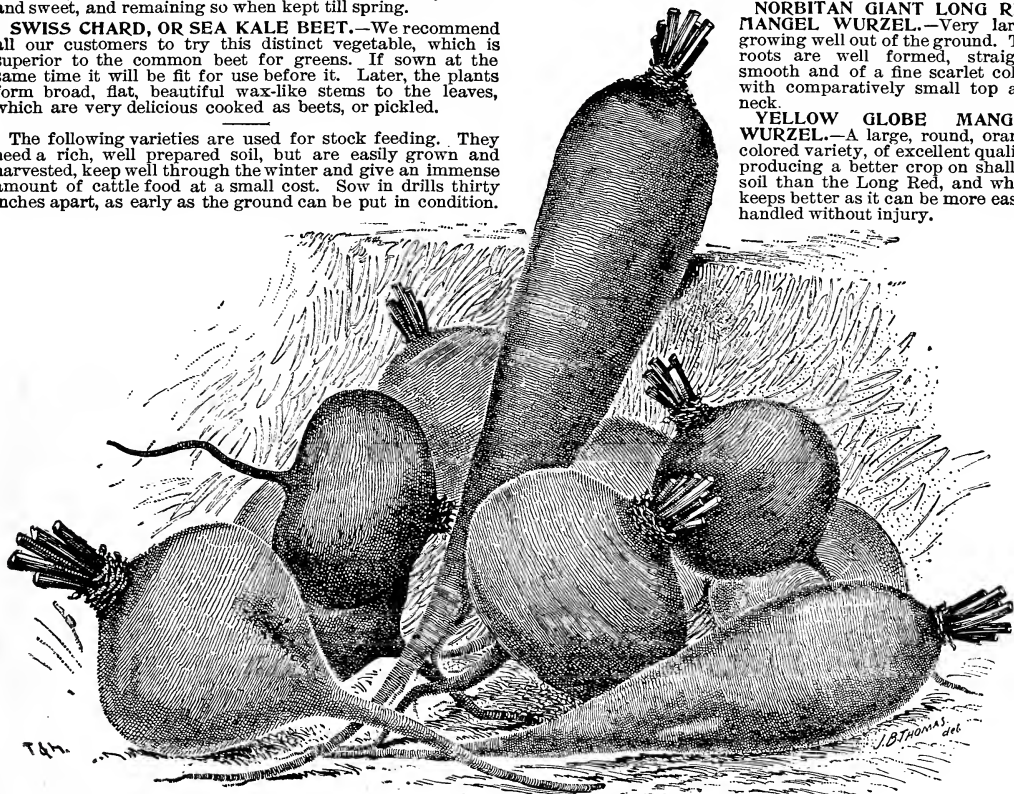
FRENCH YELLOW SUGAR.—Grows to a large size, roots half long, yellow and very sweet. This sort is an excellent one for stock feeding.

LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—A large, long variety, grown for stock feeding. It stands a good deal out of the ground; color light red; flesh white and rose colored.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—An improvement on the old variety. The roots are uniformly straight and well formed, proportionally thicker, and are deeper colored than the common sort. Highly recommended for stock feeding.

NORBITAN GIANT LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—Very large, growing well out of the ground. The roots are well formed, straight, smooth and of a fine scarlet color, with comparatively small top and neck.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.—A large, round, orange colored variety, of excellent quality, producing a better crop on shallow soil than the Long Red, and which keeps better as it can be more easily handled without injury.



1. BASTIANS EARLY BLOOD-TURNIP.
2. EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD-TURNIP.
3. LONG DARK BLOOD.

4. EARLY BLOOD-TURNIP
5. EARLY ECLIPSE.
6. D.M.F. & CO'S HALF LONG BLOOD.

Cultivate well when young, and thin out the plants to one foot apart in the row. If these thinnings are carefully handled, and the larger leaves cut off, they can easily be reset to fill vacancies, and will make the largest roots. Care should be taken in harvesting not to break or bruise the roots, as it hastens their decay.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED IMPERIAL SUGAR.—A medium sized white sugar beet, brought by the most careful selection to the highest perfection, both in the constancy of shape, size and color of the roots and their high sugar content. Greatly esteemed by sugar manufacturers.

FRENCH WHITE SUGAR RED TOP.—This variety is the result of careful selection and culture by one of the most extensive and scientific cultivators in Europe. It unites capacity for a large yield, with an exceedingly rich flesh, and many prefer it to the larger, coarser Mangel Wurzel for feeding cattle. We urge our customers to try it, believing they will find it superior to any field beet they have cultivated. Tops medium size; roots medium size, long, top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet.

LANE'S IMPROVED IMPERIAL SUGAR.—This variety is one of the best for the uses which such beets are put to in this country. It is not so sweet as the French sugar beets grown especially for sugar-making, but the roots are larger and more symmetrical, of fine grain and very sweet, making it good for table use or for cattle feeding.

ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.—We think this is one of the best varieties of Mangel Wurzel grown for stock feeding. It has exceedingly small tops and few leaves; leaf stalks and blades green; roots medium size, uniformly globe shaped, having a very small tap and few side roots; color of skin deep orange yellow; flesh white and of excellent quality. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, making them admirably adapted to shallow ground and very easy to harvest.

YELLOW LEVIATHAN MANGEL WURZEL.—Roots long, olive shaped, large, growing over one-half out of the ground; flesh white, sweet and tender; tops bright green, comparatively small; neck small, short. We think this is perhaps the best of the yellow field beets, because its fine flesh never becomes woody, and its roots grow so well out of the ground that the crop is easily harvested.

YELLOW OVOID, OR INTERMEDIATE MANGEL WURZEL.—Root ovoid, intermediate between the long and globe varieties; flesh solid, usually white, zoned with yellow; hardy, vigorous and productive.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL.—Tops comparatively small, with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. A great improvement and worthy of use on every farm.

RED GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.—Similar to Yellow Globe, except in color, which is a light red or pink.

BROCOLI

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of brocoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. By some considered more delicate than the cauliflower.

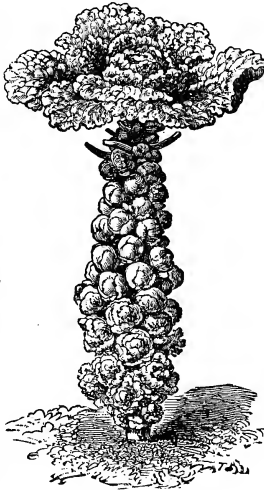
CULTURE.—The same as that given for cauliflower.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE.—This is the best variety for our climate. It produces large heads, of a brownish-purple color, very close and compact, and of excellent flavor.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts resembling cabbage heads, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little cabbages more room to grow.

CULTURE.—They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CABBAGE

There is no vegetable which is more universally cultivated than this. It is found in the poorest and smallest yard, and it responds so readily to better care that it is also entitled to a place in the finest garden, and merits the attention of the most skillful gardener.

CULTURE.—The requisites for complete success are: *First*, good seed; there is no vegetable where the seed has more influence on the quality of the product than in this, and gardeners should invariably select the best procurable. *Second*, rich, well prepared ground. *Third*, frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable, which should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is so universally grown all over the country that specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting for all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel, the early sorts should be sown very early in hot-beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, and as early as the ground is in good condition, transplanted, setting eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety. South of the 40th parallel sow from the middle of September, or according to latitude, transplant into cold frames if necessary to keep through winter, and set in open ground as early as possible in the spring.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when about six inches high. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stems.

One of the most successful eastern market gardeners recommends sowing cabbage for family use as follows: At the desired time sow the seed in drills, or in hills, thinly, and after the plants are of sufficient size thin to the proper distance in the row, or to a single plant to the hill, and cultivate as usual. This is a very simple method and in some cases is very successful.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plant each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

Of late years many crops of early cabbage have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water.

Ashes, slacked lime and coal dust are all recommended as preventatives. These are scattered about the plants, leaving one here and there untreated for the flies to congregate around and deposit their eggs upon, when they should be pulled up and destroyed.

The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads later, may be killed by dusting with pyrethrum powder.

If the disease called club root should get a foot-hold, do not plant the land with any of the *Brassica* family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

To preserve cabbage during the winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them with the heads downward, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the head and part of the stump in the open ground and place over them a light covering of straw or boards, to protect them in severe weather.

A great many of the varieties of Cabbage are simply strains rather than *distinct* sorts and are *practically* the same as some older and better known kind. We do not think there is a single variety offered in this country which we have not seen both in trial and in fields, and we are confident that every good quality can be found in as high degree in some one on the list we offer as in any kind of different name.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—This is the earliest and hardest heading of the extra early sorts, and most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care, and there is none better and few as good. Heads conical, very compact and solid, of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of this sort make it the best of all for wintering over and very early setting.

CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD.—A strain of Jersey Wakefield, in which the plant is larger and later, the head larger and not so pointed. It is very popular with many gardeners who want a larger head than the Jersey and are not so particular as to earliness.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS.—An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves, and form an oval head, which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are proportionately thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and it is only slightly later than that sort.

VERY EARLY ETAMPES.—Similar to the well known Jersey Wakefield. The plants are lighter colored, but not quite so hardy. The heads are fully as large, not quite so pointed, and are of excellent quality. Sold also as "Earliest of All," "Wonderful," etc.

EARLY YORK.—An early variety. Heads small, heart shaped, firm and tender; of very erect and dwarf habit, so that they may be grown fifteen or eighteen inches apart.

EARLY LARGE YORK.—Succeeds the Early York. It is of large size, about ten days later, more robust and bears the heat better.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A very early, large heading cabbage. Heads large, flat or slightly conical, and they keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superseded.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—A variety in which the plants are more compact, the leaf smoother and thicker and the heads rounder, harder and more uniform in shape than the Early Summer. Certainly a good variety which promises to become very popular.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—Continued experience confirms our belief that this is the best early round headed sort. The plants are short stemmed and upright, with comparatively few and short leaves, so that they can be planted closely. Heads large, solid, maturing as early as Early Summer, and stand long without bursting. Our stock should not be confounded with the inferior later stocks frequently offered under this name.

ALL SEASONS.—The sort almost universally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plant very vigorous and sure heading, leaves



VERY EARLY ETAMPES.



EARLY YORK.



HENDERSON'S
EARLY
SUMMER



EARLY
DWARF FLAT DUTCH.



FOTTLER'S
EARLY
DRUMHEAD.



EARLY
JERSEY
WAKEFIELD



D. M. FERRY & CO'S
PREMIUM
FLAT DUTCH.



ALL SEASONS.



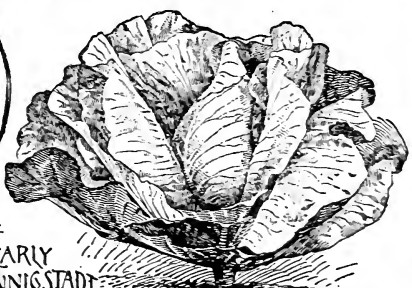
MAMMOTH
ROCK RED



MARBLEHEAD
MAMMOTH
DRUMHEAD.



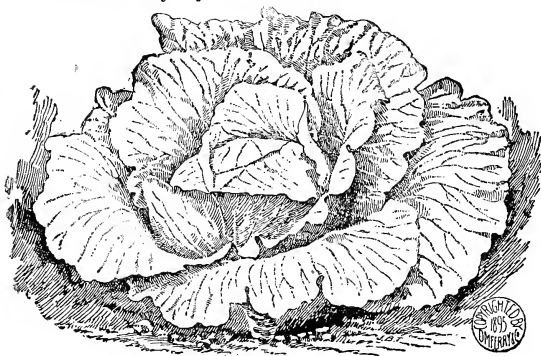
IMPROVED AMERICAN'S NO. 1



EARLY
WINNIGSTADT

large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Our trial has shown that heads which were fit for market by July 10th, were still salable September 10th, the only change being increased size and density. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation. Inferior strains of this sort are often sold under the name of Vandergaw, etc.

SUCCESSION.—A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar in every respect to All Seasons. Our seed is from carefully grown selected stock and will be found fully as good as that offered by any one.



DEEP HEAD.

DEEP HEAD.—An early strain of the Flat Dutch type. The plant is rather below medium size; very short stemmed and few leaved. The leaves are large, broad and quite thick. The head is oval and very large for size of plant, solid and of good quality. It matures just after the All Seasons Cabbage and is very popular with Detroit gardeners.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT.—One of the best for general use, being a very sure header, and will grow a hard head under circumstances where most sorts would fail, so that those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both summer and winter.

FILDERKRAUT.—Similar to, but larger, much more pointed, and heading up with fewer outside leaves than the Winnigstadt, and highly esteemed for making kraut. Good either for first or second crop, and succeeds particularly well on rich prairie soils.

FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD, OR BRUNSWICK SHORT STEM.—In many sections, particularly in the East, this is the only cabbage grown, and it certainly is one of the very best second early sorts in cultivation. Plants have very short stems and large leaves which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward about the head. Head large, very flat, compact and solid, and of fine quality. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the longer stemmed, coarse plants often seen in inferior stocks of this variety.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—Plants compact, with very thick, dark green leaves covered with a dense bloom which protects them in a measure from the worms. Heads flat, very solid and of good quality.



EARLY LARGE SCHWEINFURT.

EARLY LARGE SCHWEINFURT.—Forms a very large, showy head of excellent quality, but does not stand the heat well. When grown to perfection, one of the handsomest of the second early sorts.

STONE MASON MARBLEHEAD.—We think this is one of the very best for fall and winter use, being the best in quality of any of the smooth leaved kinds. Plant medium size with only a moderate number of leaves; stem medium

length; heads medium size to large, round or slightly flattened, very solid, crisp and tender, and without any coarse or strong flavor. It will certainly give the greatest satisfaction both to the amateur and market gardener and ought to be planted largely by both.

SUREHEAD.—A compact growing general crop cabbage, having medium size to large thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is the genuine Surehead.

ACME FLAT DUTCH.—An early and very desirable strain of Late Flat Dutch, in which the plants are very compact, few leaved and short stemmed. The heads are large, nearly round and very solid.

HOUSEMAN LATE FLAT DUTCH.—A strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage in which the plants are very vigorous and hardy. The leaves are very large and broad; the stem of moderate height; the head large and very solid. A hardy and very sure heading sort.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S PREMIER LATE FLAT DUTCH.—We have taken great pains to maintain and develop the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and offer a very superior strain. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep in the best condition for a long time.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.—A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort, of Flat Dutch type. Plants short stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD.—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil, and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size; very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor.



LARGE RED DRUMHEAD.

BRIDGEPORT LATE DRUMHEAD.—A sub-variety of Drumhead cabbage, having large, very solid heads, which ripen late, but is desirable on rich, heavy soil for late crop. Our stock is of the best procurable.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD.—The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over fifty pounds. Under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each.

HOLLANDER.—Quite a distinct sort. Plants rather long stemmed, but compact; the leaves are very smooth, but thick; the head is of medium size, round and very solid. Matures quite late and keeps well. This is one of the hardest cabbages in cultivation and endures both frost and drouth, that would destroy other sorts.

LUXEMBURG.—This variety has sprung into favor in some sections, owing to its being a remarkably good keeper, the heads remaining solid and unaffected very late in the spring. We have noticed that the young plants are remarkably hardy, standing both transplanting and long continued dry weather extremely well. Heads medium size, almost round, with outer leaves tinged red at upper portion; very solid, tender and sweet.

GREEN GLAZED.—A standard late variety in the South, as it is not affected by the heat. Heads large, but rather loose and open. Enjoys comparative immunity from the attacks of insects.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED.—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads.

LARGE RED DRUMHEAD.—Excellent for pickling or eating raw. Forms very hard, oblong heads, round at top, of a dark red or purple color.

The English prize the Savoy cabbages especially on account of their delicate cauliflower-like flavor, and as they become better known in this country they are growing rapidly into favor with discriminating buyers.

EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY.—One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoys. Heads round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine, deep green color, and of most excellent quality.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY.—The best of all the Savoys either for home use or the market. The plants are vigorous, very sure heading and even more densely and uniformly savoyed than the last; the heads are globular and of the very best quality.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Plant compact, of vigorous growth, very thick and densely savoyed dark green leaves. Head nearer round than flat and more finely savoyed than the outer leaves; of very fine quality.

CARROT

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, and deserves to be more extensively used, both for culinary and stock feeding purposes. We urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

CULTURE.—While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land if thoroughly and deeply worked will produce satisfactory crops.



EARLIEST SHORT HORN.

as the plants are large enough. Gather and store for winter use like beets or turnips.

EARLIEST SHORT HORN (FOR FORCING).—The earliest variety in cultivation and best suited for forcing. Tops small,

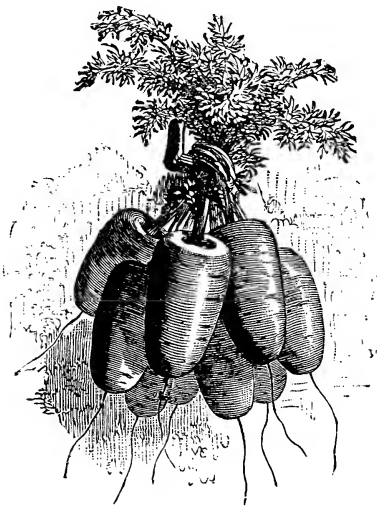
A well enriched clover sod turned under deeply is most excellent for the general crop. When it is possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but one is less certain of good crops from such late planting. Prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds to the acre, according to the distance between rows. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is well firmed above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe and do not let the weeds get a start. Thin to three to six inches apart in the row as soon



CHANTENAY.

finely divided; root dark or reddish-orange, globular, with slender top and grooved at the crown. When fully mature they are about two inches in diameter, but are most tender and delicious before coming to full size.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots top shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap; surface dented; skin orange-red.



EARLY SCARLET HORN.

EARLY HALF LONG SCARLET CARENTAN.—Tops very small; roots cylindrical with a remarkably small neck; very handsome, deep orange in color, with scarcely any core and of the best quality. They can be sown very thick and are well adapted for forcing.



HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES.

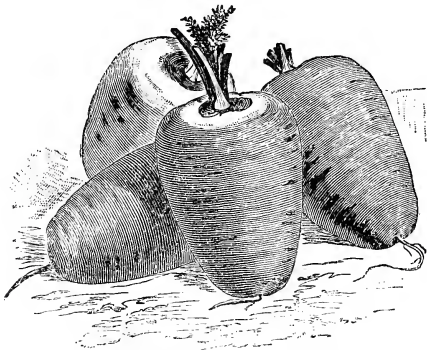
HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES, STUMP ROOTED.—Tops medium; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core; of the finest quality.

EARLY HALF LONG SCARLET, STUMP ROOTED.—Excellent for early market, or for field culture. Of medium size, flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor.

CHANTENAY.—Tops medium size; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. While this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private gardener, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

GUERANDE, OR OX HEART.—Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of seven inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap

root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer growing sorts, as they are easily dug. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature equally good for stock.



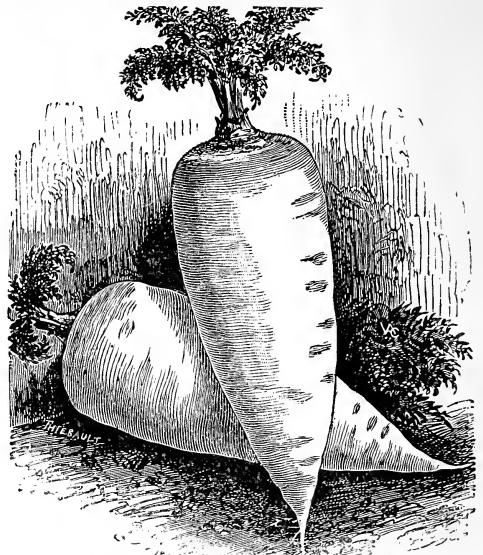
GUERANDE, OR OX HEART.

DANVERS.—Grown largely everywhere on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soils. Tops medium size, coarsely divided; roots deep orange, medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, smooth and handsome; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. This variety, although the roots are shorter, produces as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and is more easily harvested.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots proportionately shorter than the Long Orange, and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soils.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED SHORT WHITE.—We think this distinct variety is destined to take first rank as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and its growing well out of the ground, making it comparatively easy to harvest. Roots one-half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder, but taper regularly to the point; color light green above ground, white below; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white-carrot, and is the best of this class.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse, but the roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED SHORT WHITE.

CAULIFLOWER

The cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, by reason of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. We are certain that anyone will be reasonably successful with this most desirable vegetable if they will observe the cultural directions given below.

CULTURE.—For spring and early summer crop sow in March or early in April in hot-bed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better to be made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Give the plants thorough culture and keep free from worms with Persian insect powder. For late crop sow at same time as for late cabbage, and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower *will not* head up well in hot, dry weather, and hence the sowings should be so regulated as to bring it to maturity in the cooler weather of early summer or late fall, and if they receive at this time a liberal supply of water, the size and quality of the heads will be equally improved. After the heads begin to form, draw the leaves over them and pin or tie them together to protect them from the sun and keep them white. They should be



cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become tough and bitter after they open and separate into branches.

Our cauliflower seed is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development, and the greatest care is taken to save seed from none but perfectly developed plants. It can therefore be relied upon to give entire satisfaction if properly planted and cared for, and the season is such as to make a crop possible.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—More extensively grown than any other variety, both for forcing or wintering over for early crop. It is exceedingly early and hardy and is one of the surest to make a solid, compact head. For these reasons it is growing also more and more in favor for planting for the late summer and fall crop. We have taken great pains to secure the best seed procurable and confidently recommend it as equal to that offered by anyone.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—Our stock is almost as early as Early Snowball and is very desirable for forcing or for planting out doors. Plants compact, with few, narrow, upright leaves, and suited for close planting; forms solid, compact heads even under unfavorable conditions and is therefore one of the most desirable for general use. We think our stock of this is unsurpassed and want to assure our customers that it is as early as any catalogued as "Earliest," or "First Early."

EARLY FAVORITE.—We think this variety, is the best early large growing kind. The plants grow about the same size as Early Erfurt, form a large head, which is solid, crisp, tender, of the very best quality and keeps in condition for use a long time. Several years experience has convinced us that it is one of the hardiest kinds in cultivation. We urge you to try it.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners.

EARLY ERFURT.—One of the best for general cultivation. Heads large, close, compact and very white.

EARLY LONDON.—This is a standard variety; very tender and quite early; heads compact, solid and of delicious flavor; good for general use.

EARLY PARIS, OR NONPAREIL.—A most excellent French variety, with good sized, uniform, close heads, which are tender and delicious. Planted at the same time with the Extra Early Paris, it will afford a succession.

LE NORMAND'S SHORT STEM.—Considered by the French one of the very best sorts. Plant hardy, compact growing, sure heading, and producing many leaves, which protect the close, solid curd, keeping it well blanched.

LARGE ALGIERS.—A valuable late sort, sure to head, of the best quality, and very popular with market gardeners everywhere. Plant large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the head so that it will endure uninjured a freeze that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the late sorts.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, extremely white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development.

CELERY Celery has come so generally into use that almost every garden has a bed devoted to its growth, and if the soil is rich and the plants well cared for, the celery will be one of the most valued products of the garden.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds.

See to it that the seed bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier crop, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible; the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate, and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad, shallow trenches about six inches deep and four feet apart, in which the plants should

be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots*. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together, while a second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them, and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible, or the leaves may be pressed together by two wide boards held firmly a few inches apart by cross ties and stakes, when in a few days more it will be fit for use. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they or the ground are wet, as it would be sure to injure them. A part of the crop may be simply "handled," and then at the approach of severe freezing weather, taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame which can be kept just above the freezing point, and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves, and they will revive again.

Celery is sometimes grown by what is termed the new process, which consists in making a spot as rich as possible, and there setting the plants six to eight inches apart each way. If the soil is very rich and there is an abundance of water, the plants will blanch each other and the product will be very white and handsome, but we think it is inferior in quality to that grown by the old method.

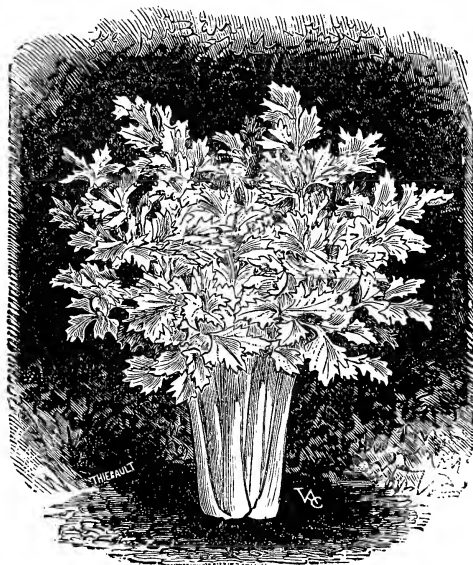


GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID, OR GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.

GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID, OR GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.—This is the best celery for early use. Plants of a yellowish-green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort.

WHITE PLUME.—While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow either in flavor or solidity, or that it will stay in condition to use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish-green with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn nearly white, and require to be earthed up but a short time until they are in condition for use. Where a fine appearing celery at a minimum amount of labor is the

object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An *Improved White Plume* is being offered, but careful comparison of it with our stock failed to show that it is equal to that we offer.

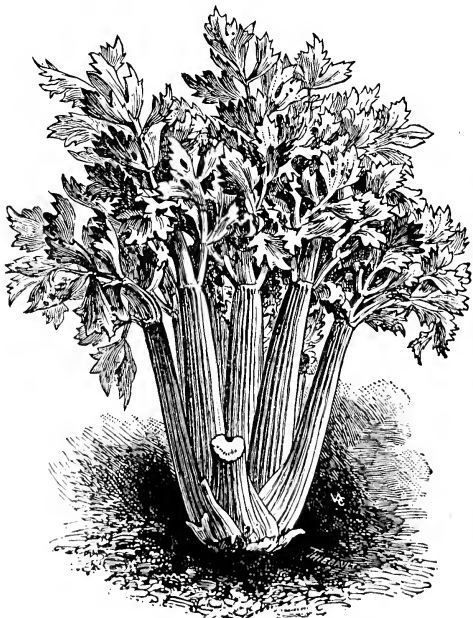


WHITE PLUME.

PINK PLUME.—A variety very similar in general character to White Plume, but in which the inner leaves and stalks are tinged with pink, making it a wonderfully attractive and beautiful sort. It is also superior in quality to the White Plume and earlier.

GOLDEN HEART, OR GOLDEN DWARF.—A distinct variety of sturdy dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper and of fine nutty flavor. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use.

CRAWFORD'S HALF DWARF.—When blanched is of rather yellowish-white color, and is quite solid. It possesses the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch.



GIANT PASCAL.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL.—The best flavored, most crisp and tender of the white varieties. The plants are a little taller than the Crawford's Half Dwarf, and a little later in maturing. The stalks are medium size, round, very solid, crisp and tender, and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor.

DWARF WHITE SOLID.—Dwarf, white, stiff, close habit; solid, crisp, and of fair quality. Said to keep in good condition later in the season than any other variety. This variety is also sold as *Large Ribbed Kalamazoo* and *Kalamazoo*.

BOSTON MARKET.—For many years one of the most popular sorts in the markets of Boston. Instead of a single large heart, it forms a number of smaller ones, which are remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils.

GIANT PASCAL.—This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid, and has no superior for fall and winter use. It blanches very quickly to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a nutty flavor, unequalled by any other sort. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture this variety will give the best of satisfaction. Especially recommended for the South, where it grows more satisfactorily than almost any other kind.

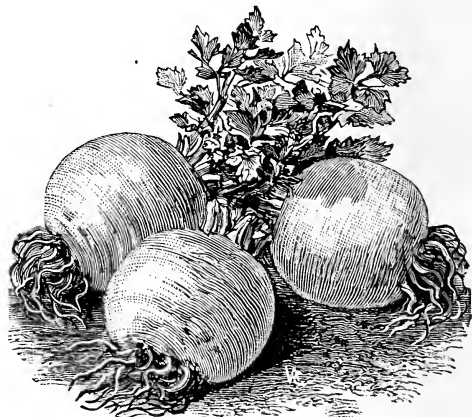
SEYMOUR'S WHITE SOLID.—A large sized, vigorous growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp; perfectly solid and of superior flavor.

INCOMPARABLE DWARF CRIMSON.—The red varieties are yearly becoming more popular, because they keep better through the winter, and are generally of superior flavor. This is a dwarf sort, of deep, rich color, very crisp and of the highest flavor. We have found none of the so-called new sorts of red celery, such as *New Rose*, etc., that were equal to our strain of this most excellent variety.

CELERIC AC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they will be fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

TURNIP-ROOTED.—The root of this variety is turnip-shaped and tender, having a sweeter taste and stronger flavor than other varieties. It is used principally for seasoning meats and soups.



LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE CELERIC AC.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE.—An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large, deep green foliage.

CHERVIL

A hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. The curled variety is even more beautiful than Parsley, and can be used to great advantage in beautifying dishes of meat and vegetables.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil, and when plants are well established, transplant to about one foot apart.

CURLED.—Greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, more handsome and having fully as fine perfume and flavor.

CHICORY

LARGE ROOT-ED, OR COFFEE.

—The dried and prepared roots of

this are used quite extensively as a substitute for and adulterant of coffee. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in a rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills fifteen inches apart for garden, and two to two and one-half feet for field culture. When the plants are sufficiently large, thin to four to six inches apart in the row. Keep clear of weeds, and in the fall dig the roots, slice them and dry in an apple evaporator, or kiln constructed for the purpose. Where the roots are grown in quantity for the manufacturers of the "prepared" chicory, they are usually brought to the factory in the "green" state and there dried in kilns constructed for the purpose.



CHICORY.

COLLARDS

A variety of cabbage known in different

sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is extensively used in the South, where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter.



COLLARDS, GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, OR CREOLE.—This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure but rather improves their quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin to two or three feet apart in the row, when the proper size. In the South sow from January to May and August to October.

CORN

CULTURE.—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, and immediately before planting, this should be deeply and thoroughly worked. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

SWEET, OR SUGAR.

WHITE COB CORY.—This is the best extra early sweet corn; the ears are even larger and better filled out than the Cory, and become fit for use a little earlier. It has the great advantage of a clear white grain and white cob, making it

the best extra early variety for either the market or private garden. We have tested scores of varieties which were claimed to be earlier, or as early and larger, and have not yet found a variety that equaled our selected strain of White Cob Cory as an extra early sort.

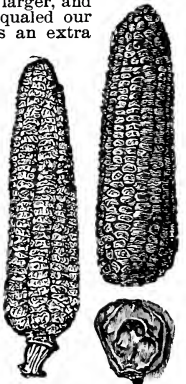
CORY.—This has been considered the best extra early Corn, but our improved White Cob Cory has an advantage in color, earliness and size of ears. While we have been developing it, we have not neglected the old sort, and offer a strain equal to any obtainable. Ears eight-rowed, with red cob and very large light pink grains. All the red cobbled corn should be cooked quickly by dropping the ears into boiling water to which a little salt has been added, for if simmered over a slow fire, or allowed to stand in the water after cooking, the red cob will discolor the kernels.



EARLY MINNESOTA.

CROSBY'S EARLY.

—A most excellent variety, remarkably early and of the best flavor. Ears of medium size, twelve or more rowed, grain very thick and sweet. This is the sort so largely grown in Maine for canning, and it is the use of this variety rather than any peculiarity of soil that has given Maine sweet corn its reputation for quality.



WHITE CROSBY'S COB CORY.

EARLY MINNESOTA.—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts, for the market and the private garden. Stalks short and not suckering, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform, and in which all the good qualities which have made it so popular are intensified.

NEW ENGLAND SWEET.—Many regret the lack of the flavor of the New England roasting ear in our modern sweet corn. We have been able to develop a sort which has something of the flavor of the New England flint corn without sacrificing in the least the sweetness and tenderness of the sweet corn. The ears are long, eight rowed; the grain medium sized, white, tender and sweet, becoming much wrinkled when ripe. Plant very hardy and productive.

PEE AND KAY.—This has proved a very popular variety, particularly in the East. Stalks of medium height, bearing two straight, handsome, ten or twelve rowed ears, which are very large for so early a variety. They mature about same time as the Early Minnesota, and are of good quality, cooking very white and tender.

PERRY'S HYBRID.—Another very popular Eastern variety. Stalks of medium height, bearing two large, twelve or fourteen rowed ears, which often have a red or pink cob; grain medium size, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than the Minnesota.

EARLY SWEET OR SUGAR.—Ears long, slender, eight rowed. Grain very white, tender and sugary; plant productive, hardy and quite early. An old but excellent table sort. Our stock is distinct and true, and not such a mixture of all sorts of early sweet or sugar corn as is often offered under this name.

MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD.—Produces its large, handsome, fourteen to sixteen rowed ears very low on the stalk, and comes into use after Perry's Hybrid. The quality is faultless, being much like the Crosby, and it is an excellent sort to follow that variety either for the canning factory or the garden, and it is valuable as an intermediate variety.



MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD.

BLACK MEXICAN.—Although the ripe grain is black or bluish-black, the corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, and is surpassed by none in tenderness. This is considered by many the most desirable for family use of the second early sorts. It does especially well for second early in the South.

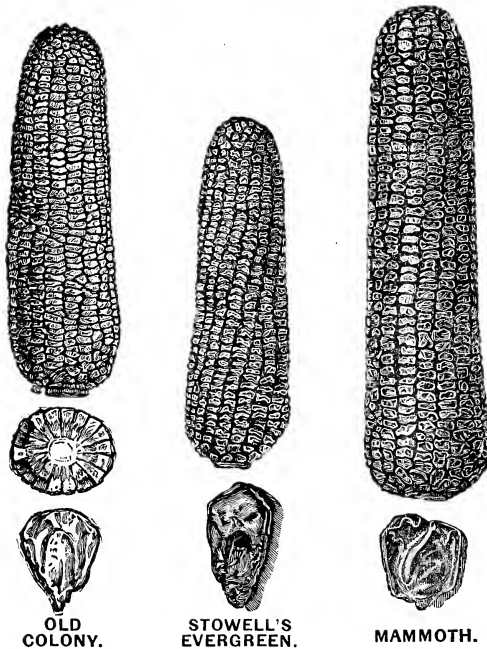


HICKOX HYBRID.

HICKOX HYBRID.—Popular wherever it is known and deserves to be planted very largely both for home and market use. It is one to two weeks earlier than Evergreen, makes a large, attractive ear, has a white cob and grain, and remains in condition for use a long time. It is also one of the best varieties for canners' use and by planting it with *Evergreen* will lengthen the season considerably, as the Hickox will be about through by the time *Evergreen* comes in; very prolific, ordinarily every stalk will have two large, fully developed ears. The best sort for drying.

OLD COLONY.—Originated near Plymouth, Mass., about sixty years ago; was lost sight of awhile, revived and sold under various names, such as Landreth's Sugar, etc. We consider it a more desirable sort than the Country Gentleman or the Ne Plus Ultra in that it is more productive, the ear larger, of better quality, and the skin of the kernel being less tough. Stalks about six feet high, usually bearing two large ears to twenty-rowed ears; grain very deep and the sweetest and best of the late varieties. It is fit to use a few days earlier than *Evergreen*; cannot be excelled as a market sort and is one of the best for canners.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—The standard main crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the *Evergreen* character of this best known of all late sorts. This and Mammoth are standard late varieties in the South.



MAMMOTH.—This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted, a single ear sometimes weighing two or three pounds. It is of excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious, and its only fault is the immense size of the ear.

FIELD CORN.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Very early, but more of the quality of field than of sweet corn. It is, however, the standard extra early variety in the South, and can be depended on to give a crop there when most other sorts fail. Stalks short, with no suckers, very few tassels, bearing a single, very full, short, many rowed ear, often nearly as thick as it is long, and well covered with coarse husks; kernels white, smooth. An extremely hardy variety.

EARLY ADAMS, OR BURLINGTON.—An excellent early field variety, and often used for table, particularly in the South. Ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rowed; kernels white, rounded, somewhat deeper than broad, and indented at the outer end, which is whiter and less transparent than the inner.

EARLY RED BLAZED.—This flint variety is not only early, but will endure uninjured a degree of cold and wet that would be fatal to other sorts. Stalks medium height, without suckers dark green with red or bronze markings.

Leaves broad, green at base, but bronze at top, particularly while the plant is young. Ears long, eight rowed, well filled, small at base. Grain flinty and of fine quality, bright yellow at base of ears, but red at the tips. It is also known as *Smut Nose*.

EARLY GOLDEN DENT, OR PRIDE OF THE NORTH.—A very early Dent variety, ripening with the Flint sorts, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of Dent corn. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal.

POP=CORN **RICE, FOR PARCHING.**—A very handsome variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed, and resemble rice; color white; very prolific. Probably no variety of pop-corn is superior to this for parching.

CORN SALAD **FETTICUS, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.**—This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks.



CORN SALAD.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry, it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on *very rich soil*; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them.

CRESS **CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS.**—This small salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. *Culture.*—The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder.



CURLED CRESS.

TRUE WATER.—This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams, and the plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots.

CUCUMBER

This is one of the vegetables which can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control

a few square yards of soil which is fully exposed to the sun, and the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is when obtained in the market, that every family should be supplied from their own yard.

CULTURE.—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed in rows six feet apart, and four to six feet apart in the row, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent, but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart across the field, and similar ones, but at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well rotted manure, which should be well mixed with soil, so as to form a low, flat hill. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit.

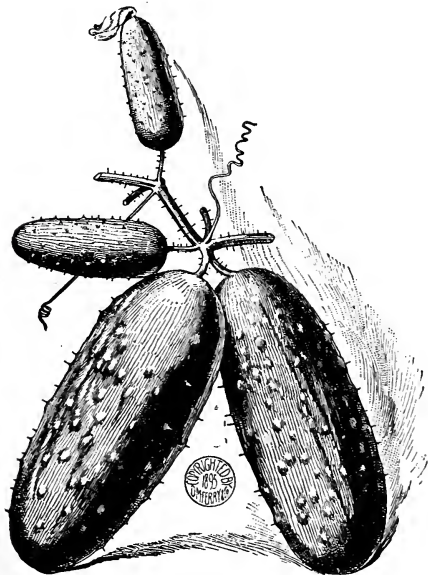
As soon as the plants are up they will be liable to attack by the striped cucumber beetle. These may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slacked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth; care should be taken not to use too much, for if too strong, any of the above materials will kill the vines; but the best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

In gathering, pick all the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed commences to mature.

In gathering the pickles, cut the stem, instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin is broken, the pickles will not keep so well.

We pay particular attention to growing and selecting the various strains of Cucumbers, so as to keep them pure and true to name.

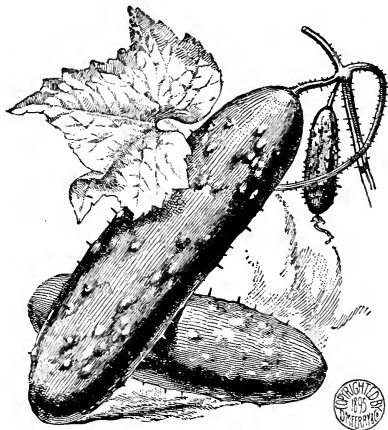
EARLY RUSSIAN.—Earliest and hardiest. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit three to four inches long, thick, oval, pointed at each end, covered with fine small spines. Good for table, but not of value for pickling.



EARLY CLUSTER.

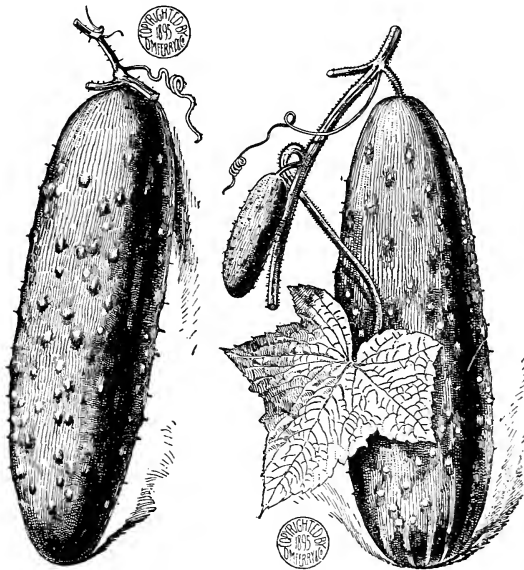
EARLY CLUSTER.—Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, holding full size to each end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort.

EARLY SHORT GREEN, OR EARLY FRAME.—An excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, with crisp, tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles. Our stock is very superior.



CHICAGO, OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.

CHICAGO, OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.—Very popular with Chicago market gardeners, and extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and prominent spines; color deep green.



JERSEY PICKLING.

COOL AND CRISP.

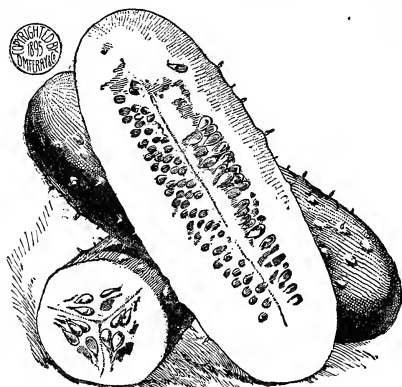
JERSEY PICKLING.—Very popular in New Jersey. Intermediate between the Long and the Short Green, forming a long, slender, cylindrical pickle, which is very crisp and tender.

BOSTON PICKLING, OR GREEN PROLIFIC.—A distinct variety, very popular for pickles. Fruit very smooth and symmetrical, cylindrical, bright green and a great producer.

PARISIAN PROLIFIC PICKLING.—This is a French sort. A very poor seeder, but distinct and valuable. The fruit is very long, slender, cylindrical, densely covered with fine prickles, and deep rich green in color. The flesh is very crisp and tender, making it one of the best for slicing as well as for pickles.

EARLY WHITE SPINE.—One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, bright green, with a few

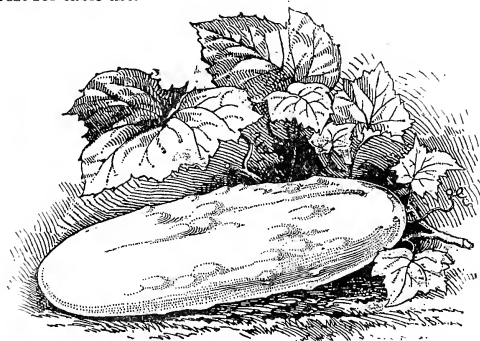
white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass.



EARLY WHITE SPINE.

ARLINGTON.—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of a very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles.

COOL AND CRISP.—A strain of White Spine somewhat like the Arlington, but longer and more cylindrical. The flesh is peculiarly crisp and tender, and it is one of the very best for table use.

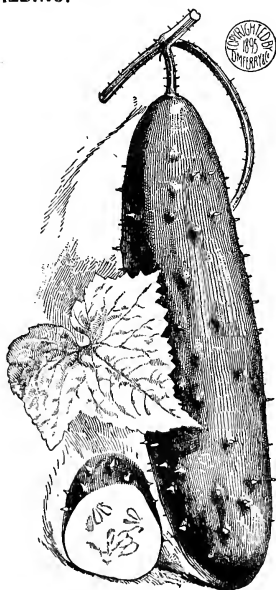


ALBINO.

ALBINO.—Fruit large, clear white, very crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. Splendid for the home garden, and decidedly the best of the white skinned sorts.

BISMARCK.—A cross between the Long Green and White Spine, producing dark colored slender pickles like the former, and becoming like the latter at maturity. Fruit long, cylindrical, very constant in form and color; flesh crisp and tender; excellent either for pickles or slicing. Those who want a cucumber longer than White Spine, but with its other characteristics, will find in this variety all they desire. It is also one of the best on the list for slicing.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young



BISMARCK.

fruit makes one of the best of pickles, and when ripe is the best of any for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end, as in inferior stocks.

GHERKIN, FOR PICKLING.—A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. It is grown exclusively for pickling; is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks.

EGG PLANT

The Egg Plant, when well grown and properly cooked, is a delicious vegetable, and it should find a

place in every garden.

CULTURE.—The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. Keep the bed closed and very warm, shading from the direct rays of the sun and giving abundance of water until the ground is warm, and all danger, not only from frost, but from cold nights, is past; then harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, then carefully transplant into the open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which is very fond of, and will often destroy them. Some seasons Egg Plants will fail to set fruit, or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially liable to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no remedy for this. Pinching off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom, and not letting more than two or three fruits set will often effect something, and is a good practice.

EARLY LONG PURPLE.—This is one of the earliest and most productive varieties; fruit long, dark, rich, purple, and of fine quality.

BLACK PEKIN.—Nearly as early as the last, and nearly as large as the later sorts. Very prolific and desirable for market gardeners' use. Fruit nearly round; skin smooth, black and glossy; flesh white, fine grained and delicate.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE. (SPINELESS).—This variety has about superseded all others both for market and private use. The large size and high quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable to grow. Plants large, spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval; color dark purple. Plants ripen usually two to six large fruits. Bear in mind that our stock is spineless, which is a great advantage in handling.

LARGE NEW YORK PURPLE.—Large, round or oval, of excellent quality; later than the preceding, and highly esteemed in the New York market.

ENDIVE

CULTURE.—Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed during June or

July, in drills fourteen inches apart, and when well established thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering every few days a succession may be kept up.



SMALL GREEN CURLED.

SMALL GREEN CURLED.—This is the hardiest variety, and very desirable for the home and market garden. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched, and become very crisp, tender and fine flavored.

LARGE GREEN CURLED.—A large, coarse, strong growing variety, which by tying up can be made to form finely blanch centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut, and bright, deep green.

MOSS CURLED.—A variety growing considerably denser and having the leaves much finer cut than the Green Curled; in fact, the whole plant is more compact. When well blanched it is very beautiful.

EVER WHITE CURLED.—By far the most beautiful variety. Plant moderately dense with divided leaves, which are coarser and less tender than those of the Green Curled; but even the outer leaves are very light colored, frequently white, so that the plant is very attractive and always, brings the highest price on the market.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN.—Has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head, which is preferred for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch nicely and make an excellent salad for the table.

GARLIC

A bulbous rooted plant, with a strong, penetrating odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently

receive orders for *garlic seed*, but we can only supply bulbs.

CULTURE.—Prepare the ground the same as for onions, and plant the bulbs in drills eight inches apart, and four inches apart in the rows, and cover two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs and dry in the shade, and lay them up in a dry loft, as you would onions.



GARLIC.

HORSE RADISH

Horse Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces

of the roots.

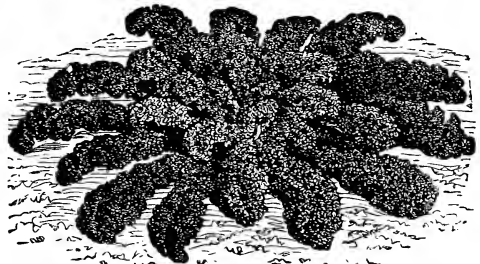
CULTURE.—Mark off rows two and one-half feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots eighteen inches apart in the rows, two to three inches below the surface, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

KALE

Borecole, Kale, or German Greens, are general terms applied to those classes of cabbage which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage tribe. They are hardy and are improved rather than injured by the frost.

CULTURE.—As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like Spinage, or they may be planted and treated like late cabbage and will continue growing until very late in the season. In the South they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. They should not be cut or handled when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—This is very hardy, and improved by a moderate frost. About thirty inches tall, with an abundance of dark green leaves, which are densely curled and cut, forming a very beautiful plant. It stands the winters in the Middle States without any protection.



DWARF CURLED SCOTCH, OR GERMAN GREENS.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH, OR GERMAN GREENS.—Plant low and compact, but with large leaves curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant seems like a bunch of moss. It is well worth cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts for use, and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables.

HALF DWARF MOSS CURLED.—A variety intermediate between the tall and dwarf, having much of the hardness of the tall and the beauty of the dwarf sorts.

SIBERIAN.—Sometimes called "Sprouts" and "German Greens." In this variety the very large green leaves are comparatively plain in the center, but coarsely cut and frilled on the edge. The plant is low, but spreading and very hardy.

GERMAN DWARF PURPLE.—Similar to the Dwarf Curled Scotch, but of a rich purple color.

KOHL RABI

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of



both. The edible part is a turnip shaped bulb formed by the swelling of the stem.

When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich soil, as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Very early, small, handsome white bulb. Best early variety for table.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—Nearly identical with the last, except in color, which is a bright purple, with the leaf stems tinged with purple.

LARGE GREEN.—Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds, whitish-green in color; leaves large and numerous.

LEEK

Belongs to the onion family and by some preferred to that vegetable. Sow the seed and care for the young plants same as for onions, but they need a little more room in order to develop fully. When the young plants are about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

LONDON FLAG.—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other. It is hardy and of good quality.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag.

LARGE ROUEN.—Stem very large but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad but covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN.—The largest variety, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A very hardy and desirable sort.

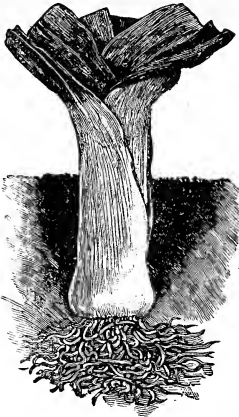
LETTUCE

There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this, and yet, comparatively few people ever eat really good lettuce, as that obtainable in the market is usually of the poorer but more showy varieties, and so wiled as to be inferior to well grown heads of the better sorts, fresh and crisp from the garden. We earnestly urge all of our readers who can possibly do so, to grow their own lettuce and use some of the following varieties.

CULTURE.—Lettuce should grow rapidly, and to attain this end, it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary, to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early out door culture start plants in the fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton, or start under glass from January till March and harden off before setting in the open ground, which should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop sow out doors as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop. In this as in every other garden crop, thorough cultivation is essential.

We make a careful trial of the various varieties of lettuce, both old and new, each season, and feel sure that our list embraces all the kinds that are necessary to give a constant supply of the best quality.

GRAND RAPIDS (SEED BLACK).—As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright, and forms a loose head of large, light yellowish-green leaves, which will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.



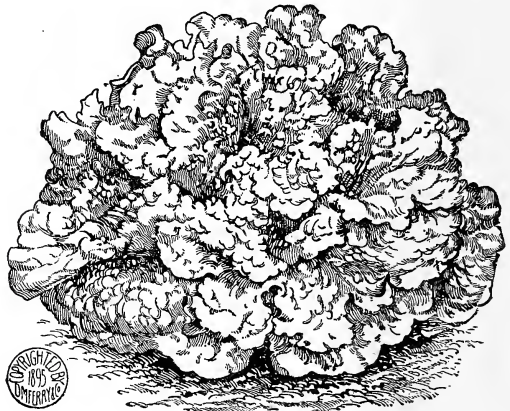
LEEK.

DETROIT MARKET GARDENERS' FORCING (SEED GRAY).—A variety quite similar to the Grand Rapids in general character, but it will stand higher heat and so can be crowded to maturity a little quicker. The leaves are not quite so tender and brittle as those of the Grand Rapids.

EARLY TENNIS BALL (SEED BLACK).—A first-class variety, and one of the best head lettuces for forcing under glass or early planting out doors. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves, and when well grown, forming very compact, solid heads, which blanch easily and are crisp and tender. Should not be planted in the hot weather of summer, as it then runs up to seed quickly. This is also known as *Stone Tennis Ball*, on account of its exceedingly solid head.

TILTON'S WHITE STAR (SEED WHITE).—A distinct sort, of the Black Seeded Simpson type, but grows larger and more rapidly, and its leaves are broader, thicker, darker and less frilled at the edge. It forms a large, loose head, blanches well, and is of excellent quality. The plants remain long in condition for use before running to seed. Repeated trials, both for forcing and early planting out doors, convince us that this is a most valuable sort.

DENVER MARKET (SEED WHITE).—A variety of the same general character of growth as the last, this being noticeable for its savoyed and crimped leaf.



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.—For those who like a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant large, forming a large loose head; light yellowish-green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, the inner ones nicely blanched, and even the large outside leaves are tender and of good quality. One of the best and most popular varieties for market gardeners, as it is attractive, of excellent quality, and continues a long time in condition for use.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED (SEED WHITE).—Similar to the last, but the plant is a little smaller and decidedly darker in color, and the leaves are more frilled and blistered. Popular in New York markets.

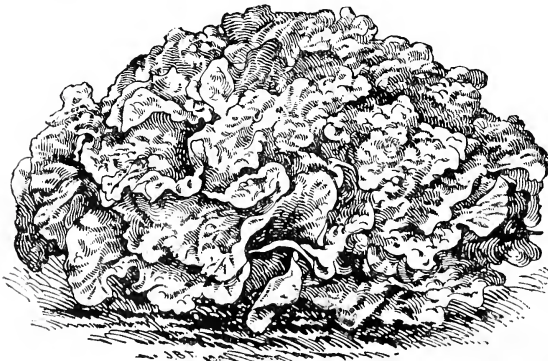
SILVER BALL (SEED WHITE).—A remarkable variety in that it is an excellent sort both for forcing and out door culture. The thick, light green leaves have so much seen that they actually look silvery white in some lights and the good sized head is of excellent quality.

HUBBARD'S MARKET (SEED WHITE).—After the style of Tennis Ball, but grows larger and is later to mature, and the head is a little more open. Popular in some eastern markets.

BIG BOSTON (SEED WHITE).—Very similar to the Silver Ball, but the plant is larger, more hardy and vigorous. Is very popular with many gardeners who want a large headed forcing sort.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA (SEED WHITE).—An early erect growing, loose heading variety, which may be used very young, when it is exceedingly sweet and well flavored. Color light green; leaves much frilled and savoyed.

FERRY'S EARLY PRIZE HEAD (SEED WHITE).—This old standard sort still stands at the head of the large, thin-leaved, clustering sorts. The very large leaves are savoyed or crimped, bright green, tinged with red, and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large loose head. This variety is one of the very best for the garden, but is not a good sort to ship long distances.



TILTON'S WHITE STAR.

HANSON (SEED WHITE).—So well known as to hardly need any description. Plant large, forming a large, flat head, resembling that of a cabbage, and so slow to run to seed that it often fails to form any seed. Outer leaves bright green with prominent, light colored veins, inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base, very tender and sweet. We have seen heads of this variety as large as a cabbage and about as solid. It is the standard summer head lettuce.



HANSON.

PHILADELPHIA BUTTER, OR EARLY WHITEHEAD (SEED WHITE).—Many prefer a thick leaved, smooth lettuce, and to meet this demand we present this sort. Plant dark green, with many nearly round, thick leaves, formed into a very solid, round head, which stands a long time without running to seed. Leaves *very thick*, folded or puckered at the base, the inner ones blanched to a rich yellow color, and exceedingly rich and nutty in flavor.

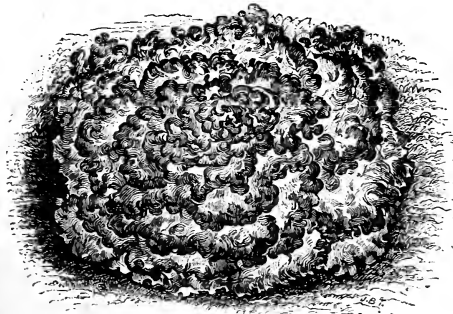


DEACON.

DEACON (SEED WHITE).—While this does not make as large a head as some others, the heads formed, are very solid and of excellent flavor, and remain in condition for use as long as any variety in cultivation. Plant medium size, with very few outer leaves, which are deep green and very thick, while the inner ones blanch to a bright yellow and are exceedingly fine flavored. This is certainly one of the best varieties for summer use.

FRANKFORT HEAD, OR SALAMANDER (SEED BLACK).—A very bright green and attractive variety, forming large, solid heads, composed of thick, smooth, very tender leaves, the inner ones finely blanched and all of the finest quality. It remains a long time in head before running to seed.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER.—A strain of large smooth leaved head lettuce, forming very large, solid, cabbage-like heads of thick brittle leaves; the inner ones becoming very white, tender and fine flavored.

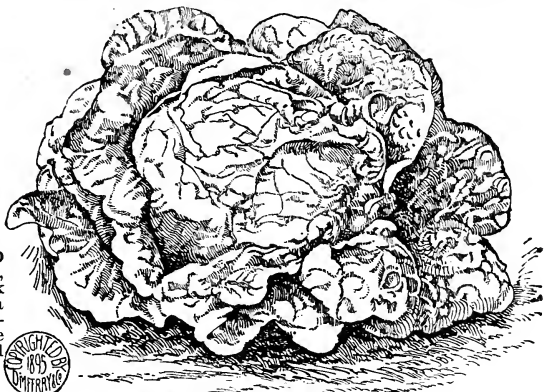


FERRY'S EARLY PRIZE HEAD.

MARKET GARDENERS' PRIVATE STOCK (SEED BLACK).—In this most excellent sort the leaves are very large, deep bright green, slightly wrinkled or savoyed and form a large head which blanches nicely and remains a long time in condition for use. A sort which cannot fail to please those who can appreciate high quality.

BUTTERCUP (SEED WHITE).—Plants medium size, with numerous round, smooth leaves, which are of a beautiful yellow color, and very sweet and tender. They form medium sized, fairly solid heads, which when prepared for the table, are exceedingly attractive in appearance.

LARGE DRUMHEAD, OR VICTORIA CABBAGE (SEED WHITE).—Plant large, forming a fine head, of excellent quality, bright green without, and light green or white within.



MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER.

BROWN DUTCH (SEED BROWN).—An old sort, noted for its hardness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head, which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardness and fine quality.



COS, EARLY WHITE SELF-FOLDING.

The Cos lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country.

COS, EARLY WHITE SELF-FOLDING (SEED WHITE).—A distinct Cos lettuce which does not need tying up. The leaves are yellowish-white in color, long, narrow, upright, folding into a solid head like that of an Early York Cabbage and very crisp and tender. This is a truly self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Trianon.

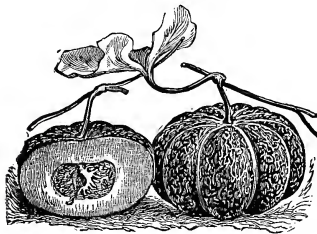
MARTYNIA A strong growing hardy annual plant, with curiously shaped seed pods, which, when young and tender, are highly prized for pickling. The pods are produced in great abundance, and should be gathered when less than half grown, as after the hardening of the flesh they are worthless.

PROBOSCIDEA.—The common variety. Sow in rich, warm soil after corn is well up, in drills three feet apart, and thin the plants out to two feet in the row.

MELON, MUSK

need any special description.

CULTURE.—Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produce fruit of comparatively poor flavor.



JENNY LIND.

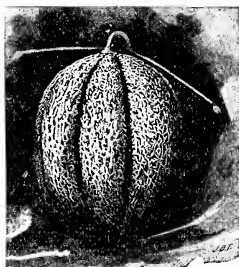
JENNY LIND.—An

extra early green fleshed melon, and one of the sweetest in cultivation. Fruits small, globular, or a little flattened, ribbed and covered with a shallow netting. One of the best melons for hotel and restaurant use on account of its convenient size.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON.

—A small, round melon, valuable on account of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. The skin is green, becoming yellowish at maturity. The flesh light green, sweet and of fair quality.

NETTED GEM. (*Golden Gem, Golden Jenny*).—This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green; very sweet and high flavored.



NETTED GEM.

SMALL GREEN NUTMEG.

—Fruit of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green, becoming yellow when over ripe, and nearly

covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use. It is the size so much sought after by hotels and restaurants. Our stock is carefully grown and selected, and will be found first class in every particular.



SMALL GREEN NUTMEG.

EXTRA EARLY HACKEN-SACK.—A strain of Small Green Nutmeg, which is very popular in some markets, and in which the ribs are more pronounced and the netting coarser. Flesh green, coarse, but very juicy and sweet.

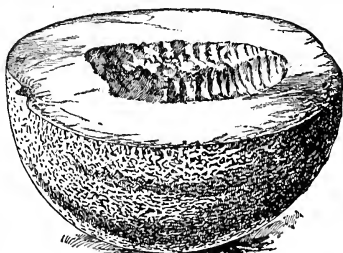
BALTIMORE, OR ACME.—Fruit medium size, oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, covered when ripe with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet. One of the most *uniformly* good melons on our list.

EARLY WHITE JAPAN.—A very early variety of fine quality. Fruit oval, white, with green flesh. One of the best for the home garden.

COSMOPOLITAN.—This variety is one of the most distinct and uniform on the list. We think it the most beautiful of the green fleshed melons.

Fruit slightly oval, nearly round, without ribs. Color light green, but becoming covered at maturity with dense silver gray netting. Flesh green, firm, sweet and uniformly high flavored.

IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG.—Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, and of the highest flavor.



COSMOPOLITAN.

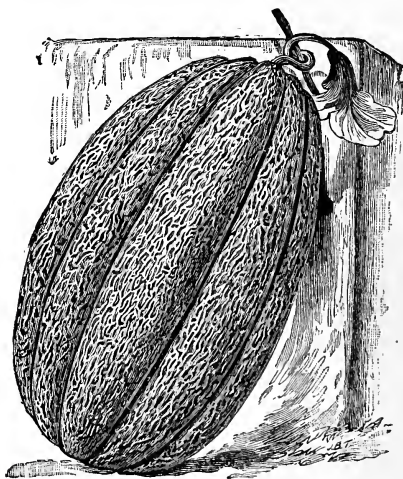
PINE APPLE.—Vines very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, medium size, slightly ribbed and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting as they mature. Flesh green, thick, delicate, exceedingly sweet and high flavored.



HACKENSACK.

HACKENSACK, OR TURK'S CAP.—Fruit very large, the diameter being much more than the length; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse, but very sweet and fine flavored. We have taken great pains to have our stock of this true to the "Turk's Cap" type, and after careful comparison with that of other growers do not hesitate to pronounce it the best in the country.

MONTREAL.—Our stock of this variety, unlike most offered, is of distinct and uniform type. Fruit of the largest size, often measuring twelve to fourteen inches in diameter; spherical, or slightly oval in shape, with regular, shallow ribs, and sparsely covered with netting; flesh light green, very juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor.



BAY VIEW.

BAY VIEW.—Fruit long and of the largest size, frequently weighing fifteen to seventeen pounds, deeply ribbed and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large melons, and so hardy as to be the best sort for inexperienced cultivators.

CASABA, OR GREEN PERSIAN.—One of the largest and best musk melons in cultivation. Fruit long, oval, a little pointed at each end; flesh green, very sweet.

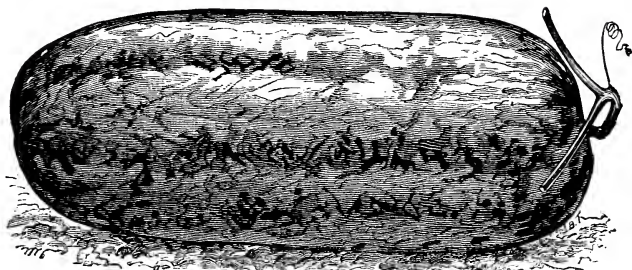
RED OR YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

OSAGE, OR IMPROVED MILLER'S CREAM.—This melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and seems to be just what the people want. It is medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is very thick, of deep salmon color, exceedingly sweet and high flavored, and is good to within a fourth of an inch of the rind. A favorite variety for the market.

EMERALD GEM.—The standard of excellence among the salmon fleshed varieties. Fruit small to medium size, globular, or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, and is unsurpassed in flavor. This variety has steadily grown in popular favor and in many large markets leads all other kinds.

SURPRISE.—This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish-white; flesh deep salmon color.

LONG YELLOW.—A large variety; long, oval, deeply ribbed; flesh thick, light salmon colored, and of a peculiar musky flavor. This variety is used in its green state for mangoes.



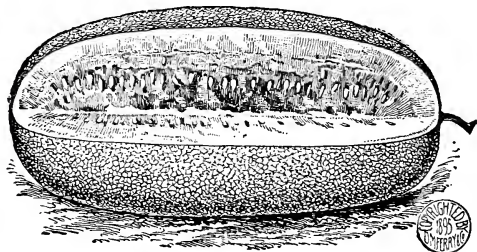
GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.

GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—One of the largest varieties, and stands shipment long distances. Fruit cylindrical, square at the ends, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet.

CUBAN QUEEN.—Fruit medium size to large, globular or oval; skin striped light and dark green in sharp contrast; rind medium thick, but stands shipment well. Flesh bright red; solid, very crisp and sugary.

DIXIE.—A popular market sort. Vines vigorous, large growing and hardy; fruit medium size to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind, is of the best quality and free from the hard, coarse center which is so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons.

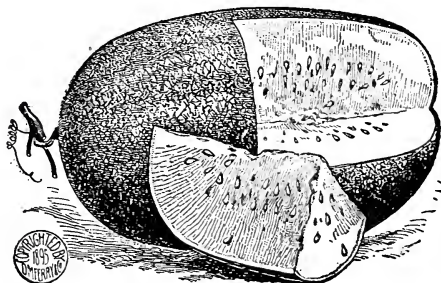
KOLB'S GEM.—Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar frosted edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping long distances. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Seeds dark gray.



LONG LIGHT ICING.

LONG LIGHT ICING.—Our stock of this sort is much better than that usually offered, and superior to many strains, offered as Early Monarch, etc. The melons are uniformly long and large, and the flesh deep rich red and of splendid quality.

ROUND LIGHT ICING.—Fruit medium size, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all melons.

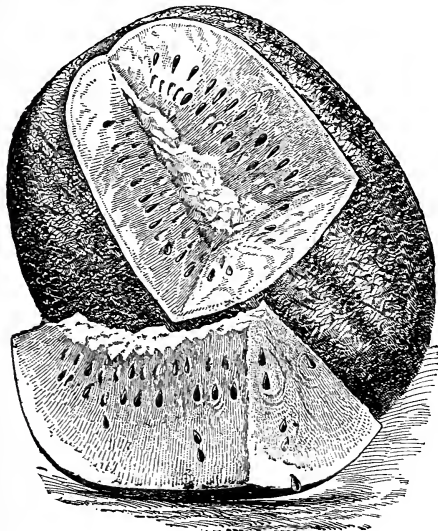


D. M. FERRY & CO'S PEERLESS.

MELON, WATER

CULTURE.—The essential thing is to get a good, strong vine early in the season, which may be secured by forming a large well drained hill of earth, made very rich with an abundance of well rotted manure, which should be *thoroughly* mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out under the hot sun, and thus to the failure of the crop. In this hill plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

SWEET HEART.—This variety has no equal as a melon to ship to distant markets, and is so attractive in appearance that it is readily sold when all others are a drug. It is very large, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular in shape. Skin very bright; beautifully mottled green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and sweet. It is not only a good keeper, but it improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Seeds dark gray.



SWEET HEART.

PHINNEY'S EARLY.—A valuable variety for use in the North; hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium size, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, *very* sweet, tender and crisp.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S PEERLESS.—The best melon for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers, but is also grown extensively in some sections for shipping in car-load lots distances of two or three hundred miles. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium size, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and of the highest flavor.

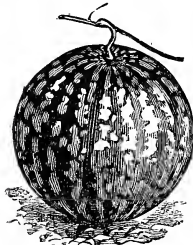
BLACK SPANISH.—Vines small, so that they may be planted closer than most sorts. Fruit round, very dark green, with sweet, scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but is very hardy and a certain cropper.

DARK ICING.—Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly mottled with lighter shade. Flesh very rich, bright red. Repeated trials have demonstrated that our stocks of the Icing varieties are much superior to those generally offered, each sort being distinct and showing the type well, instead of being like many of the Icing stocks, a mere mixture of white seeded sorts.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—A large, oval variety; rind green; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center, very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden.

ICE CREAM.—Medium size, with scarlet flesh and very sweet; a good variety for main crop.

ORANGE.—An oval melon, skin green; flesh scarlet, of good quality, and is peculiar, in that the flesh may be easily separated from the rind like an orange.

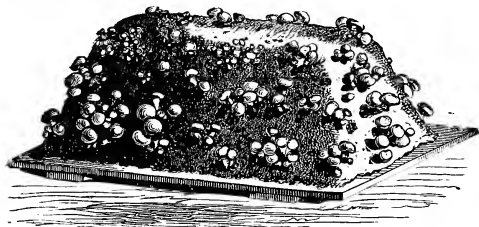


CITRON.

CITRON.—Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. It should be borne in mind that this variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.

MUSHROOM

The Mushroom is an edible fungus of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of a pinkish-red, changing to liver color. It produces no seed, but instead, a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is preserved in horse manure, being pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will retain its vitality for years.



MUSHROOMS.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, or in hot-beds, and in open air, on shelves, or out-of-the-way places. Fermenting horse manure at a temperature of about 70 degrees, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required, eight inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed very solidly and evenly. In this bed plant the broken pieces of spawn six inches apart, covering the whole with two inches of light soil, and protect from cold and rain. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly and with luke-warm water.

MUSTARD

like spinach.

The culture should be the same as that of cress.

WHITE ENGLISH.—The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—This mustard is very highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall, and the plants used very early in the spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf. The seed is brown and produces plants which often grow two feet high and of greater breadth, forming enormous bunches.

NASTURTIUM

CULTURE.—Sow after the ground is warm, in drills one inch deep, by the side of a fence, trellis work, or some other support, to climb upon. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in a light soil.

TALL MIXED GARDEN.—Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower buds, scarcely formed, and the green seed pods preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed by many.

For other varieties see Flower Seeds.

OKRA

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, or steamed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. The pods when young and tender should be sliced in sections and strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples; in this condition they can be used for soup at any time.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills about four feet apart, putting 6 to 8 seeds in a hill, and after the plants are well started, cut out all but two. The dwarf sorts can be planted much closer, in hills 2 to 3 feet apart or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning the plants to about one foot apart in the row. Gather the pods when quite green, and about an inch and a half long.

WHITE VELVET.—This variety is a great improvement on the old White or the Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth, tender pods, which retain their tenderness until nearly full size.

DWARF WHITE.—The longest podded variety; two feet high, and very productive. Mature pods a foot long, very thick and fleshy.

ONION

The Onion not only contains considerable nutriment and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley.

HOW TO RAISE ONIONS.

This is a question we are often asked, and which we will try to answer from our experience in raising many thousands of bushels.

THE SOIL. A good crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, unless it be a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or certain varieties of muck or swamp lands, on which they invariably grow necky and cannot be made to ripen down well, while other muck soils give immense crops of the finest quality. The difference is generally, but not always, due to the drainage. Muck land must be sweet and well drained in order to raise good onions; ordinary swamp land will not do, and even in the best of muck the first crop is apt to be soft and necky. We prefer a rich, sandy loam, with a light mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean of weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft.

MANURING. There is no crop where a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this. Even on the deep, black muck onion lands of the Western Reserve, manure is essential to a good crop, and not only is the quantity but the quality of the manure used of the greatest importance; if it is too rank, it is quite sure to make soft onions, with many scallions. It should be well fermented and shoveled over, at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. Of the commercial manures, we prefer fine ground bone to any other, but large crops are raised by the use of superphosphates.

PREPARATION. Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up, and spread the composted manure evenly, at the rate of about fifty cart-loads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in, and then the ground ploughed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow, in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the winter. Cultivate or thoroughly drag the soil with a heavy harrow as early in the spring as it can be worked, and then, in the opposite direction, with a light one, after which the entire surface should be raked with steel hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge, and make a distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in, and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third passage of the marker you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet, two inches from the last row, stretch the line again, and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side, as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

SOWING THE SEED. This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted (testing it by running it over a barn floor), to sow the desired quantity of seed and about one-half inch deep.

The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used, and the kind of onions desired. Thin seedling gives much larger onions than thick. Four or five pounds, per acre, is the usual

quantity needed to grow large onions. We use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a *hand roller* immediately after the seed is planted.

CULTIVATION. Give the onions the first hoeing, just soon as they can be seen the length of the row. The blade of the hoe we use for this purpose is eight inches long and one and one-half broad, with a long, crooked shank, set in a handle five feet long. This hoe allows the earth to pass over the blade without moving it out of its place. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be continued. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride of the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later, give them still another hoeing and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been *thoroughly done at the proper time*, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

GATHERING. As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not, they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb, and then after a few days of bright weather the onions will be fit to store for the winter.

FOR PICKLES OR SETS. Use good ground, prepared as above, and sow the seed very thick in broad drills forty to sixty pounds per acre.

KEEPING ONIONS THROUGH WINTER. The essentials for the preservation of onions are dryness, thorough ventilation, coolness and freedom from frost, or if frozen they must not be permitted to thaw and freeze again.

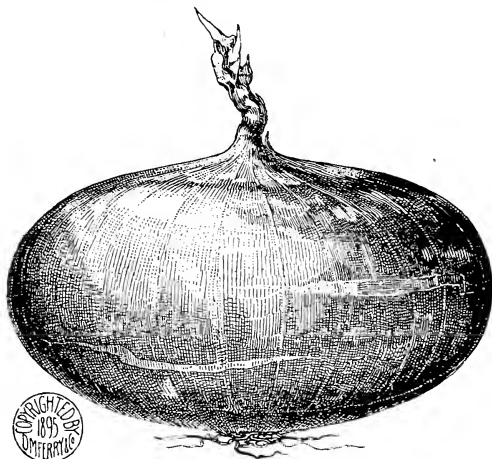
One of the most popular methods of keeping onions is to spread straw to the depth of eighteen inches upon the barn floor, scaffold, or garret; upon this spread the onions six to ten inches deep, and cover with two feet of straw. If in good condition, and sufficient depth of covering is used, they will keep in fine condition till May.

A cool, dry cellar of some out-building, barn, or carriage-house, will be found excellent for keeping onions, if it has windows for ventilation; the cellar of a dwelling house is usually too warm. They should be spread on scaffolds, about six inches deep, with room enough between the boards for the air to circulate. On approach of cold weather close the doors and windows, and keep the temperature just above the freezing point. With proper care they can be kept from freezing, and will come out nice and sound in the spring.

Thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after culture will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality is sown. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of seed of the same variety, but from different growers, may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions, that the *good* seed would have been the cheaper at *ten times* the cost of the *inferior*.

Our thorough equipment, with long experience in growing onion seed of the very best quality, enables us to say without hesitation, that our stock is equal, if not superior, to any.

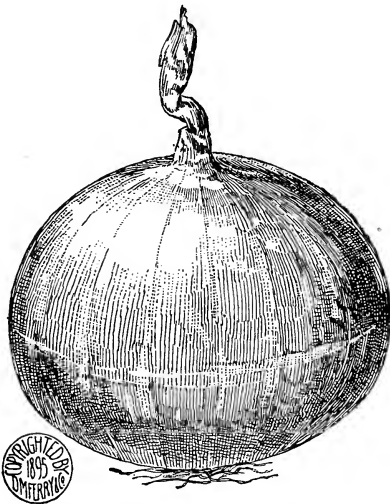
other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soils.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—The onions from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in the New York markets, because of their beautiful shape and color. The variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich, red color, and of superior quality.

YELLOW DANVERS.—A fine productive variety of medium size, skin coppery-yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—The ideal Danvers onion was originally oval or nearly flat, and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained in onions of that shape, but we have by careful selection and breeding, developed a strain having to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers, and yet decidedly globular in form, thus giving larger yields and handsomer bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of the most popular of yellow onions.

MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE.—The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe shaped onion gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulb is large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; of a rich orange-yellow color, enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured.

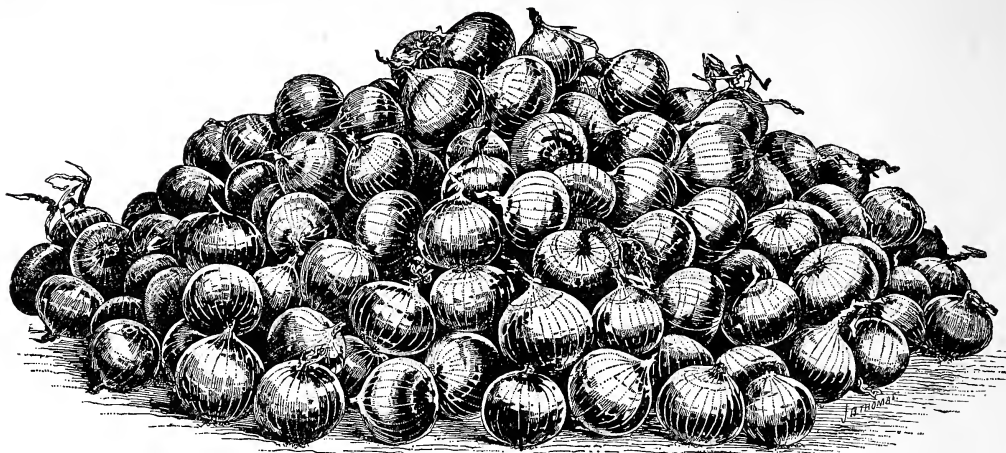
LARGE YELLOW DUTCH, OR STRASBURG.—One of the oldest sorts. Flat, flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored.



EXTRA EARLY RED.

EXTRA EARLY RED.—A medium sized flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish-white; moderately fine grained, and stronger flavored than any of the



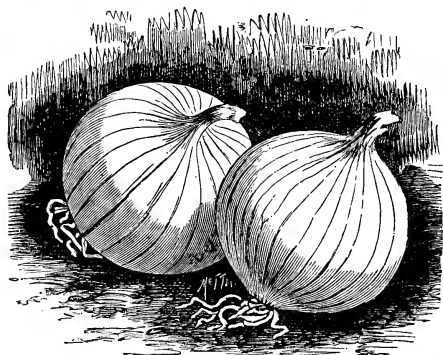
MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SPANISH, OR PRIZETAKER.—An immense globular onion. Skin yellowish-brown; flesh white, mild and tender. If started very early in hot beds it will produce a mammoth onion the first season.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—This onion is spherical and of medium size. The color is a rich yellow, and the quality excellent.

WHITE PORTUGAL, OR AMERICAN SILVERSKIN.—A large, flat onion of mild flavor; fine for early winter use, and much esteemed for pickling. It is the best keeper of the white varieties.

WHITE SILVERSKIN.—The bulbs are comparatively small and very white. Grow rapidly when young. Very valuable for bunching.



WHITE GLOBE.

WHITE GLOBE.—Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe.

ROUND WHITE SILVERSKIN.—This is uniformly early, small, round and handsome, with an opaque white skin, which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. They are also very compact and hard, but at the same time crisp and brittle, making them the best pickling onion.

FOREIGN ONIONS.

The following varieties have been tested in this country, and have given perfect satisfaction. The flavor of the Italian varieties is mild, and they are every way well adapted to culinary purposes.

QUEEN.—A silver skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in early spring it will produce onions one to two inches in diameter early in summer, and if sown in July, will, with favorable weather, be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use until the following summer. Particularly valuable for pickles. If sown thickly, they will mature perfect, hard onions from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

EARLY NEAPOLITAN MARZAJOLA.—A beautiful, flat, white skinned variety, one of the *earliest* of all, and a good keeper. It can be sown in February or March, and will mature a crop very early in the season; or if sown in July,

the crop will mature the same season. In the South the seed can be sown in the autumn, and large onions produced in March. Known also as Early May.

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI.—A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal; but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot-bed and set out in *rich* soil.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—An enormously large, flat onion, resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and early winter market. Skin silvery white, flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored.

GIANT ROCCA.—An *immense* onion. Globular in form; skin light brown; flesh mild and tender. It will produce a large onion from seed the first season, but to attain the largest growth, very small bulbs or sets should be set out the second spring, when they will continue increasing in size, instead of producing seed, as is the case with American onions.

BULBS.

TOP SETS, OR BUTTONS.—These produce on the top of the stalk instead of seed, a number of small bulbs or onions, about the size of acorns, which, if planted, will produce a large onion, maturing earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the large onion.

RED BOTTOM SETS.—Produced by sowing seed very thickly in the spring and not thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch in diameter; and are used precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring, instead of sowing seed.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.—Identical with the preceding, except in color, and used in the same manner.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS.—The seed of the White Silver-skin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white set. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season.

The preceding four varieties are recommended for a small early crop for family use and early home market, but *not* for a *main* crop; the increase of marketable onions over the seed being too small. Of all the various modes of propagation, sowing the seed for a main crop deserves the first rank. Its cheapness compared with other modes, the facility with which seed is sown, and the superior bulbs which it produces, recommend it to general use.

PARSLEY Very useful for flavoring soups, stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

CULTURE.—It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsley in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the leaves become old and dull they may be cut off and the plant will start a new growth which will be brighter and better curled. The fern leaved and moss curled varieties make beautiful border plants.

PLAIN.—Leaves plain or flat and very dark colored. It is often preferred on this account and because of its hardness.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—A compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety, of a bright green color. Owing to its fine color and density of foliage it is much sought after.

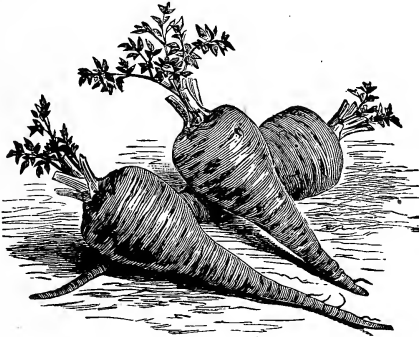
CARTER'S FERN LEAVED.—The leaves are finely cut and give the plants a feathery, fern-like appearance. Makes a handsome border plant.



CARTER'S FERN LEAVED.

EMERALD.—A fine curled variety, which is hardy and slow in running to seed. Color dark, rich green. The plants are so compact, densely frilled and curled as to seem like a mass of moss.

FINE TRIPLED CURLED, OR MYATT'S GARNISHING.—A fine free growing but not large variety. The leaves are bright, pale green, and exceedingly handsome. Greatly prized for garnishing and table decoration. One of the best for market or private gardens.



TURNIP ROOTED.

TURNIP ROOTED, OR HAMBURG.—The root, which resembles a small parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

PARSNIP

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

CULTURE.—They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

LONG WHITE DUTCH, OR SUGAR.—Roots very long, white, smooth, tender, guthy and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy, and will keep through winter without protection.

HOLLOW CROWN, OR GUERNSEY.—Roots comparatively short, with a very smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a depression on the top or crown of the root.

PEAS

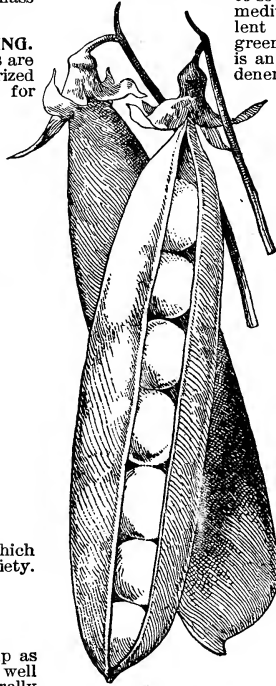
CULTURE.—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure, very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas; such soil is often the cause of the early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The peas will mature earlier if covered only one inch deep, and where earliness is the most important thing, they may be treated in that way, but larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed is planted in trenches three to six inches deep, covered with only one or two inches of soil, and when the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, filling the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas are covered to the full depth at first, or if water is allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not make a good stand of healthy plants.

The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, new pods will not only cease to form, but those partly advanced stop growing.

WRINKLED PEAS remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor, and sweeter than the smooth sorts, as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

EARLIEST OF ALL, OR ALASKA.—By careful selection and growing we have developed a stock of this smooth, blue pea, which in evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of pods is unequalled by any other extra early pea. Vines two to two and one-half feet high, unbranched, bearing four to seven long pods which are filled with medium sized bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe peas small, bluish green. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.

EARLIEST OF ALL,
OR ALASKA.

FERRY'S FIRST AND BEST.

—By most careful comparison we are convinced that this is the earliest and most even stock of white extra early peas in existence, maturing so well together that a single picking will secure the entire crop. Vines vigorous and hardy, two to two and one-half feet high, unbranched, bearing three to seven straight pods, having five to seven medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. The dry peas are medium sized, smooth, yellowish-white.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early, Rural New Yorker, and Improved Early Daniel O'Rourke.

These are strains of first early white peas similar to the last, and of which we offer carefully grown and selected stocks which are fully equal, if not superior to any obtainable elsewhere.

EXTRA EARLY KENT.—This is a very old strain of white extra early, growing about three feet high; formerly very popular, but is now largely superseded by other sorts.

LAXTON'S ALPHA.—The earliest tall growing wrinkled pea, and almost as early as American Wonder. Vines about three feet high, slender, mostly unbranched and bearing four to seven medium sized, slightly curved pods, each containing four to eight, green, medium sized peas, which are exceedingly sweet and tender. We recommend this variety as the best in quality of any tall early pea and especially adapted to the home garden.

AMERICAN WONDER.—A variety whose stout branching vines only grow about nine inches high, and are covered with long well filled pods containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas, nearly as early as First and Best. Dry pea medium size, much wrinkled and flattened, pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock, and know it to be pure and true.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—We consider this variety one of the best of recent introduction. Some of the stock offered under this name is not genuine, but the stock we offer is from the originator and can be depended upon as being the true sort. Vines are a little larger, more vigorous and productive than American Wonder, and mature their crop earlier than Premium Gem. Pods are always well filled, and the peas are very tender, sweet and well flavored.

appearance of its pods, and quality of the peas. It is very largely used among canners, as the skin will stand cooking without breaking. Careful comparison shows that our stock is unequaled.

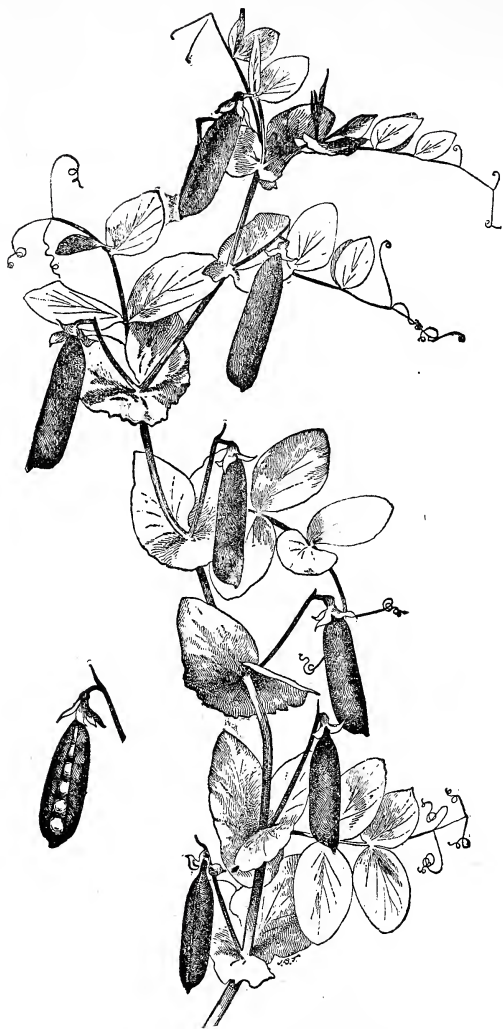
BLISS' EVERBEARING.—A variety maturing soon after the Gems, and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about eighteen inches high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. If these are removed as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out from the axil of each leaf, branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The large wrinkled peas cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor, and preferred by many to any other sort.

THE ADMIRAL.—We are convinced of the great value of this variety for second early market or family use, and we earnestly urge all our customers to plant largely of it. Vines vigorous, three to four feet high, and little branched; foliage resembles First and Best in size and color. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great abundance; they are about two and one-half inches long, thick, curved, bright green, carrying six to nine closely crowded peas of the very best quality and color. We know of no pea which remains palatable longer after it becomes large enough to use. Dry pea much wrinkled and flattened, medium sized, cream color. This variety ripens with Telephone, and is admirably adapted to canners' use, owing to its great vigor, productiveness, fine color, quality and suitable size of the green peas.

TELEPHONE.—This pea has proved to be a valuable acquisition. Vines large, with large, coarse leaves. Pods very large, filled with immense peas, which are tender, sweet, and of excellent flavor. Notwithstanding the large amount of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no pea of recent introduction has gained more rapidly in popularity than this, thus showing that it has sterling merit, which gardeners appreciate. The stock we offer is prolific and has been carefully selected.

TELEGRAPH.—Stronger growing and hardier vine, with darker foliage than the Telephone, and very large, sweet, green peas, which when dry are almost smooth.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.—The vine of this variety is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain five to seven medium sized, dark green peas, which retain their color and sweetness well after canning. Dry peas wrinkled and sweet. A very desirable variety for canners' use.



FERRY'S FIRST AND BEST.

(Description on page 33.)

FERRY'S EXTRA EARLY TOM THUMB.—Vines dwarf, about nine inches high, and maturing about the same time as the American Wonder. It can be planted in rows ten inches apart. Peas small, white, smooth, round and not of the very best quality.

BLUE PETER.—Sometimes called Blue Tom Thumb. An early blue pea of fine quality; as dwarf as the Tom Thumb and a great producer. An excellent pea in all respects, and one of the best of the dwarf varieties. Dry peas large, round, semi-wrinkled; dull blue in color.

PREMIUM GEM.—This variety is nearly as early as the American Wonder, and the vine is decidedly larger, growing to a height of from 12 to 15 inches, and bearing an immense crop of pods which are larger and invariably well filled with peas of the best quality. The dry peas are green, large, wrinkled, often flattened. Market gardeners use more of this sort than of any other wrinkled pea.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—A very desirable, early, dwarf, green, wrinkled variety, growing about fifteen inches high. When in a green state, it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor.

SECOND EARLY SORTS.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A green wrinkled variety, about two and a half feet high, with broad, long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some the best of the second early sorts. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, on account of its great productiveness, the fine



PREMIUM GEM.

**NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.**

(Description on page 33.)

FRENCH CANNER.—An enormously productive variety, best suited for the production of the small, dark green, canned peas, known as French peas. Vine tall, producing many short, round pods, always filled with small, dark green peas, which are tender and of delicate flavor when young, but become hard and tasteless when mature. Dry peas small, smooth, hard and nearly white.

LATE SORTS.

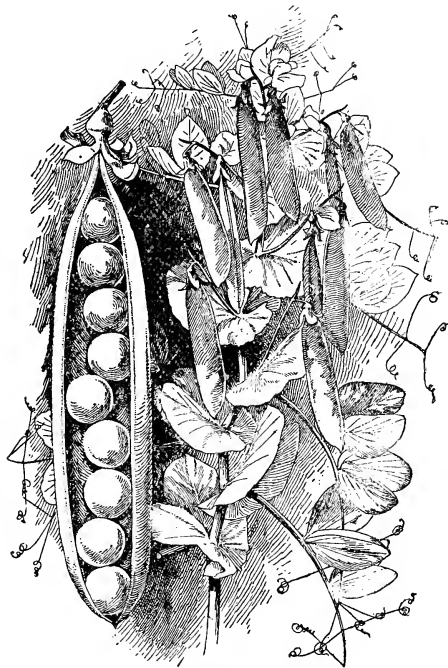
YORKSHIRE HERO.—Vines stout, about twenty inches high, bearing at the top a number of broad pods filled with large peas that remain a long time in condition for use, and which never become as hard as most sorts. The peas are of fine quality and will be preferred to any other, by those who like a rich, marrow-like pea.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM.—A sort in which the good qualities which gave the old Stratagem its popularity, are so developed as to make it a distinct variety. We do not hesitate to pronounce this by far the best of the large podded peas; the pods are of immense size, filled with very large, dark green peas of the finest quality; vine medium height, but very stocky, with very broad, light green leaves, and bearing an abundance of large, handsome pods. One of the very best varieties for market gardeners.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—Vines of medium height, stiff, with large, dark green leaves and bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a fair crop of very large, dark green pods well filled with large peas of good flavor. The large, handsome pods make this a very popular sort.

SHROPSHIRE HERO.—Vines twenty to thirty inches high, wonderfully productive of large pods, which are uniformly well filled with large fine colored peas of good quality. We have tested the "Heroine," "Stanley," and a number of other similar varieties, and think this the best of them all.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas. Height four to five feet; seed whitish-green and much shriveled. Very inferior and mixed stocks of this sort are frequently offered, but when the seed is as well grown and selected as that we offer, we consider this variety equal in

**IMPROVED STRATAGEM.**

quality to any in cultivation, and one of the best of its season, either for the amateur or market gardener.

LARGE BLUE IMPERIAL.—About three feet high, and very stocky. Pods large, long, pointed, rather flat, containing eight or nine large, blue, and slightly flattened peas. A good bearer, but requires to be planted early, or it will be apt to mildew.

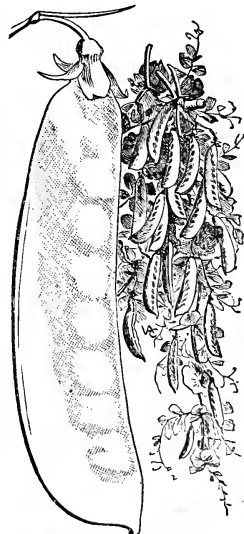
LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Cultivated very extensively for the summer crop. About five feet high, of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to the new sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.

LARGE BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts.

MELTING SUGAR.—There is a class of peas (little known in this country, but much used abroad), in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas. They are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these seedling podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, straight, extremely tender, fine flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines three to four feet high.

FIELD SORTS.

Choice Blue, Common Blue, No. 1 White and Common White are perhaps, the best varieties on the list for general cultivation. These varieties are used for field culture only. In their dry state they are used extensively for feeding stock, and for making soups, hence it is important to have them free from bugs. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of all these varieties, obtained from the North, where the bugs do not infest them. Our customers can rely on having the seed pure.

**MELTING SUGAR.**

PEPPER

CULTURE.—The same as for egg plant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, but mature sooner and may be sown later, or even planted out of doors after warm weather has fairly set in. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

RED CHERRY.—Plant tall, bearing a profusion of bright red, round fruit, which is very pungent when ripe. The plant is very handsome and an ornament to the garden.

RED CHILI.—Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Pods sharply conical, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot-bed.

YELLOW CHILI.—In all respects similar to the Red Chili excepting color, which is a bright, clear yellow.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent.

LARGE SQUASH.—Fruit large, flat, tomato shaped, more or less ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; flesh mild, thick meated and pleasant to the taste, although possessing more pungency than the other large sorts; very productive and the best variety for pickling. One of the earliest and most certain to mature.

RUBY KING.—An improved American sort reaching the largest size, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored, beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles.



LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.—A very large sort of inverted bell shape, suitable for filling or for a mixed pickle. Flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts.

SWEET MOUNTAIN.—Plants very vigorous and productive, growing upright, with moderately large leaves. Fruit very large, long, often eight inches or more in length, by two in diameter, very smooth, and handsome, being when unripe of a bright, deep green color, entirely free from any purple tinge, and when mature, of a rich red. Flesh very thick, sweet and mild flavored. Well suited to use as a stuffed pickle.

GOLDEN DAWN.—Plants quite dwarf, but very prolific. Fruit medium sized and of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh.

PUMPKIN

The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the squash.

CULTURE.—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves.

PIE.—Although introduced as Pie Squash we consider this a true pumpkin and a real acquisition. Fruit small, nearly round, having smooth yellow skin, covered with gray netting. Fruit very thick, sweet and fine flavored. Makes very delicious pies.

LARGE YELLOW.—Grows to a large size and is adapted for cooking purposes and feeding stock. The shape is irregular, some being round, and others elongated or flattened. It is of deep, rich, yellow color, fine grain and excellent flavor.



LARGE YELLOW.

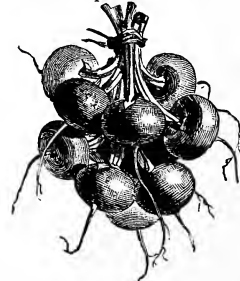
SWEET CHEESE, OR KENTUCKY FIELD.—A most popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened, the diameter being two or three times more than the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures. Flesh tender and of excellent quality.

RADISH

Cultivated chiefly for its roots, though the young seed leaves may be used as salad and the green seed pods for pickles.

CULTURE.—For the home garden, sow on rich sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing, sow in hot beds, having very rich, sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from sixty to one hundred and fifty seeds to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is a good one, the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to thirty days after planting. In open ground culture, sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin to such a distance in the row as to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. The best preventative measures with which we are familiar, are to avoid the use of rank manure and sowing on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous.

NON PLUS ULTRA, OR EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP, FORCING.—This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing. Roots small, globular, deep rich red color; flesh white, crisp and tender when young. May be planted very closely owing to its small tops.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP ROOTED.



NON PLUS ULTRA.

DARK BLOOD RED TURNIP ROOTED.—Top very small and compact. Roots spherical or thick turnip shaped; color of skin very deep red, but the flesh is very white, crisp and tender. It remains hard a little longer than most forcing sorts.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP ROOTED.—A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or early out door planting.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED, FORCING.—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet, with white tip. It is a very beautiful sort, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. Fully as early as Non Plus Ultra; has as small a top and may be planted as closely; it is more attractive in appearance. Cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish. Sold also as Rosy Gem, Rapid Forcing, etc.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.—One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets, for early planting out doors. It is but little later than the preceding and will give entire satisfaction where *extreme* earliness is not the primary object. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. We recommend this as one of the best for early planting, either for home or market use.

EARLY ROUND DEEP SCARLET.—Similar in form to the Scarlet Turnip Rooted, but much darker in color. Flesh white, very crisp and tender; top small. Well adapted for growing in frames.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.—This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but they are much larger when full size. Roots round, or slightly olive shaped; color rich deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. We recommend this especially to gardeners whose markets demand a large, round, forcing radish.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP ROOTED.—A little flatter than the Scarlet Turnip Rooted, and pure white in color. It has a very small top; white, semi-transparent flesh, and is slightly later than the Scarlet Turnip, but will stand more heat and remain longer in condition for use. An inferior strain is often sold under the name of White Boy.

The above are especially developed and selected for forcing. They should be grown quickly and used when small and tender, as they become pithy and flavorless when overgrown. Most of them are at their best when less than an inch in diameter.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED, SHORT LEAF.—This differs from the Early Scarlet Olive Shaped, in being deeper in color, terminating more abruptly at the tip, coming to maturity a little earlier, and in having fewer and shorter leaves, all of which qualities make it more desirable for forcing. We think it the best of the intermediate sorts for this purpose.



EARLY WHITE, OLIVE SHAPED.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED.—In the form of an olive, terminating in a very slim tap root. Skin scarlet; neck small; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Early and well adapted for forcing or general crop.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A medium sized radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, on account of its excellent quality and its beautiful color.

EARLY WHITE, OLIVE SHAPED.—Differs from the Scarlet Olive Shaped in color and in being a little longer. The roots when well grown, are clear white, crisp and mild flavored.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED.—This is the brightest and handsomest scarlet colored radish known, and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other



LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED.

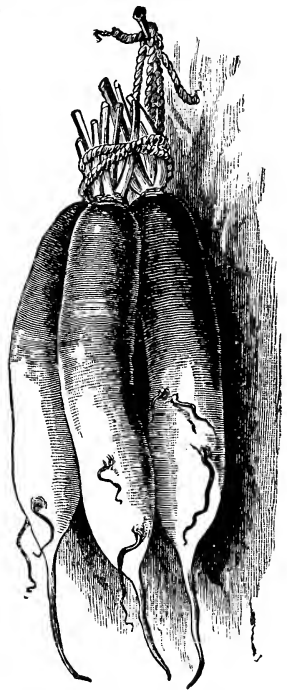
varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown, when they are as large as the Wood's Early Frame. It has a small top and no tendency to neckiness. Market gardeners should use this for early planting, as its color alone will make it sell.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP IMPROVED.—This is a standard variety for private garden or market use, particularly for out door culture. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground, is uniformly straight and smooth; very brittle, crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; top small.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—A little shorter and thicker than the Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, and better adapted to forcing. Color brilliant scarlet; flesh mild, brittle and of fine flavor.

IMPROVED CHARTIER, OR SHEPHERD.—

Although this American variety is too strong growing to be used for forcing it is one of the very best for sowing out doors. The roots come to usable size very early, remaining hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of one and one-half or two inches, and so furnish good roots two or three times as long as any of the preceding varieties. Roots scarlet-rose above, shading into white at the tip. They are long, cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then gradually taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavored.

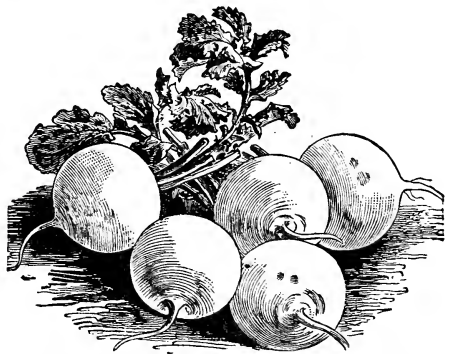


IMPROVED CHARTIER.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER.—Earlier than Naples, with straight, smooth, white roots; flesh white, very tender, crisp and juicy.

LONG WHITE NAPLES.—An early variety. Skin white, flesh fine grained, crisp and of very good flavor.

LARGE WHITE SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED.—One of the earliest of the summer varieties, coming to a usable size in forty days from sowing. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome. Flesh crisp, tender and rather pungent in flavor.



LARGE WHITE SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED.

GOLDEN GLOBE.—This variety is very popular in the South. It is of quick growth, tender and brittle, of perfect globe shape, and golden colored skin. It seems to produce tender radishes in the hottest climates.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED.—Very symmetrical and uniform: nearly round, with greyish-white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white and rather pungent. Quite popular with some growers.

EARLY GOLDEN YELLOW OVAL.—A comparatively new sort, very popular in the New York market. The roots are oval, very smooth and handsome; bright, light yellow color, and of fine quality. It matures very quickly and has a small top and neck. Our stock is grown from selected roots and is very fine.

GRAY SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED.—Round, turnip-shaped, though often irregular in form. The skin of the upper part is mottled with greenish-brown, wrinkled and often marked with transverse white lines. Flesh mild, of greenish-white color, and tolerably solid. Medium early, and a good variety for summer use.

LONG BLACK SUMMER.—This variety may be treated like a summer radish with the most satisfactory results, or it may be used as a winter sort. Top comparatively small. Roots rather large, long, tapering to a point; skin deep black; flesh white, firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. It is a very handsome black radish and is worthy of thorough trial.

WHITE STRASBURG.—This grows to the largest size and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four to five inches long and about two inches thick; very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts.

EARLY WHITE GIANT STUTTGART.—Root large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped. Skin white; flesh white and crisp, and not becoming strong or pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use.

WINTER VARIETIES.

CULTURE.—Sow about the same time as winter turnips, on light, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; give frequent cultivation, and thin, two to six inches apart, according to size of the variety. For winter use pull before severe frost, and store in damp sand in cellar.

SCARLET CHINA, WINTER.—Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent.

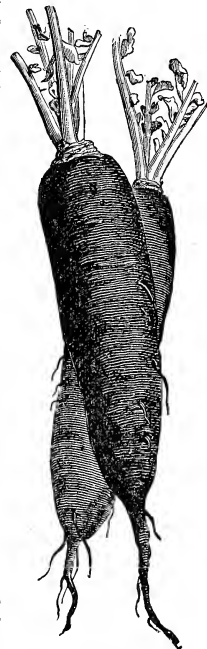
CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE CHINA, WINTER.—First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

LARGE WHITE SPANISH, WINTER.—Roots long, top-shaped, or sometimes fusiform, retaining their diameter for two-thirds their length, sharply conical at the base, and when full grown measuring seven or eight inches in length, and about three inches in diameter. Skin white, slightly wrinkled, sometimes tinged with purple where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH, WINTER.—Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time.

HALF LONG BLACK, WINTER.—An American sort of the same general character as the Long Black Spanish, but by many considered superior to either the Round or the Long Black Spanish. It is intermediate in shape between the two and seems to combine the good qualities of both.

LONG BLACK SPANISH, WINTER.—One of the latest as well as the hardest of the radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black, of very large size and firm texture.



LONG BLACK SPANISH, WINTER.

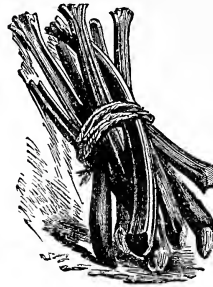
RAPE

This plant is extensively grown in Europe and Canada for forage, especially for sheep, and for green manure, for which purpose, there is perhaps no plant better adapted where a quick, rank growth is desired.

CULTURE.—Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, at the rate of five pounds per acre. We handle only one variety of Rape for sowing, the *Dwarf Essex*, which is a biennial and is used in this country almost exclusively for pasture and green manure. Our stock can be relied upon to be the *True Dwarf Essex*, and not the annual variety, which has been extensively distributed and proven to be not only worthless for pasture but by self-seeding, has in many cases become a pernicious weed.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.—Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

CULTURE.—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition, and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall, transplant the young plants into very highly manured soil, setting them three feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. The stalks should not be plucked until the third year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts. Like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same variety. We also have the roots for sale.



RHUBARB.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.—The long, white tapering root of Salsify resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor.

CULTURE.—It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

LARGE WHITE.—The common variety; roots medium size, smooth; flesh white.

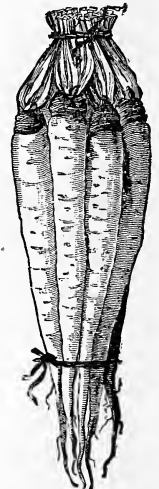
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger growing, and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.

SORREL

Those who think of sorrel as the starved looking weed of barren lands, have little idea of the possible value of the plant. The improved varieties when well grown and cooked like spinach, make a healthful and very palatable dish.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting, in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH.—The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality.



SALSIFY.

SPINAGE

The spinach is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable, and makes a delicious dish of greens, retaining its bright green color after cooking.

CULTURE.—Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills one foot apart, and commence thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy. For early spring use, the seed should be sown early in autumn and the plants protected with a light covering of leaves or straw. South of Washington, D. C., spinach can be grown without covering.

SAVOY LEAVED.—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant, of upright growth, with narrow, pointed leaves which are savoyed like those of cabbage. It grows quickly to a suitable size for use, but soon runs to seed.

ROUND SUMMER BROAD LEAF.—This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is the most popular with our market gardeners. The leaves are large, thick and fleshy. The plant is not quite as hardy as the Prickly Winter, but stands the winter very well.

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED.—A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly savoyed leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially recommended for market gardeners.

VICTORIA.—A new sort which is quick to mature, and forms a very large, exceedingly thick leaf, which is somewhat savoyed in the center. It holds a long time in condition for use, and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden.

LONG STANDING.—An improved round seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, and continuing in condition for use much longer. The leaves are smooth, and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners.



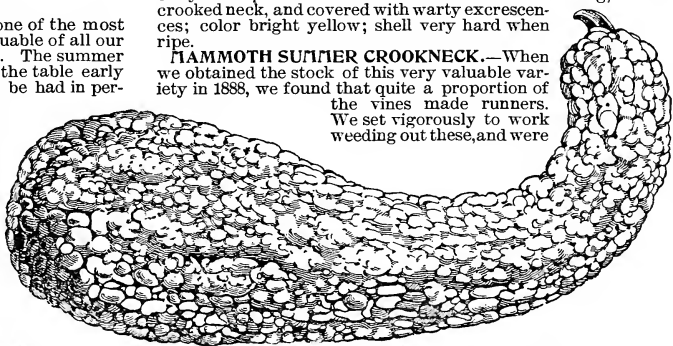
WHITE SUMMER CROCKNECK.

CULTURE.—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

WHITE SUMMER CROCKNECK.—By careful selection and breeding for several years, we have obtained a stock of summer crookneck which comes white; not over half of one per cent being any other color. It is similar in all respects except color to the old Summer Crookneck and is more attractive.

SUMMER CROCKNECK.—The old standard sort; very early and productive. Fruits about one foot long, with crooked neck, and covered with warty excrescences; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROCKNECK.—When we obtained the stock of this very valuable variety in 1888, we found that quite a proportion of the vines made runners. We set vigorously to work weeding out these, and were



MAMMOTH SUMMER CROCKNECK.

so successful that we introduced it with the claim that it was the best summer squash in the country. Our own experience and that of our customers fully justifies this assertion. It is the best summer squash, and for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP.—An early, flat scallop shaped variety; color yellow; flesh pale yellow and well flavored; very productive; used when young and tender.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—Similar in form to the preceding, but with a clear white skin, and more tender and delicate flesh.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—Many seedsmen have listed Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash, but until we sent out this stock in 1895 there was no uniformly large, clear white scallop squash in trade. This seed can be depended upon to give fruit resembling the old White Bush sort; much larger and clear waxy-white in color.



LONG STANDING PRICKLY.

LONG STANDING PRICKLY.—The plants mature a little later than the round leaved sorts, but furnish a large quantity of very thick and well flavored leaves. Has prickly seed.

PRICKLY WINTER.—A very hardy variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September.

SQUASH

The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate, and much less to secure, will give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

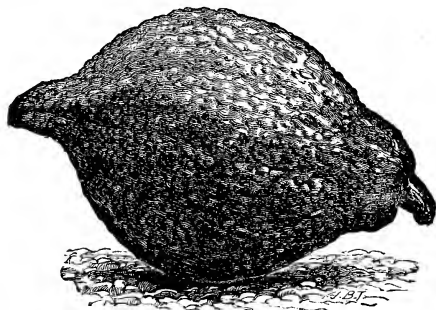


MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.

WINTER VARIETIES.

BOSTON MARROW.—A fall and winter variety, very popular in the Boston market. Of oval form; skin thin, when ripe, bright orange, mottled with light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed, but not as dry as the Hubbard. We have an unusually good stock of this sort.

EARLY PROLIFIC ORANGE MARROW.—A variety developed by selection from the Boston Marrow, and not so large, but much earlier, and the earliest of the winter varieties. Fruit deep orange color netted with cream; shape similar to Boston Marrow; flesh thick, deep yellow, of fine quality.



HUBBARD.

HUBBARD.—This is a superior variety and the best winter squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. We have taken the utmost pains with this sort, and can recommend our stock as in all probability the best in the country, and think our customers can plant it in perfect confidence that every fruit will be a pure Hubbard.



GREEN MOUNTAIN.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—A new sort which is quite similar to the Hubbard in general appearance, but is smoother, larger and the flesh is of deeper color with less green tinge close to the rind. It seems to combine the excellencies of the yellow soft shelled and the harder shelled sorts, and is one of the best for family use.

SUGAR CANE

EARLY AMBER.—This variety is successfully grown in

our extreme northern latitudes. It may be planted as late as the 15th of June, and will be ripe enough to manufacture in September. We know of no earlier variety. The beautiful, amber colored syrup it produces is thought to be superior in flavor to any other, and for sugar is unsurpassed. There are many varieties that can be profitably grown where the seasons are long, but this can be grown wherever Indian corn will mature. It is useless to plant cane seed before the weather is warm in spring. Three or four pounds are required per acre.

EARLY ORANGE.—An exceedingly valuable variety. Very large, of strong and vigorous habit, and does not fall down. Its yield is twenty-five per cent in excess of the Early Amber. It has a very pleasant flavor. It is early, maturing only ten days later than the Early Amber. We recommend it highly to all desiring a superior cane, for all localities, excepting the extreme North.

SUNFLOWER

The different species of *Helianthus* are largely grown for the seed, which is very valuable for feed and for oil. Everyone who keeps poultry should use Sunflower seed liberally for feeding, as there is nothing more wholesome and nutritious, and which keeps hens in better condition for laying. Some species are largely planted in the flower garden for ornament.

LARGE RUSSIAN.—This variety has large heads having much more and larger seed than the common sort. Grows almost invariably to a single unbranched stalk. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is fit for corn, in rows three and one-half feet apart and ten inches in the row. Cultivate same as for corn. In the autumn, after the first hard frosts, cut the heads off the stems with a corn knife and pile loosely in a rail pen with a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. This variety will yield 900 to 1,200 pounds of seed per acre ordinarily.

For ornamental varieties see Flower Seeds.

TOBACCO

Tobacco is an annual plant, and although it grows to greater size in the South, an equally good quality can be produced in the hot, dry summers of the North. We have taken a great deal of pains to ascertain which are the best varieties for the general planter, and believe the list we offer contains all that are of special merit.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

STERLING.—The brightest of the yellow type, and being the earliest to ripen, is *surest* in localities liable to early frosts.

LACKS.—Broad leaf, tough, fine fibre. On gray soils cures bright and elastic; on dark soils rich and gummy. Known as Jessup or Beat All in some localities. Good and reliable.

HESTER.—A variety which originated in Granville county, N. C. Has no superior for the yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. It has size, shape, texture and color, and ripens early. It recommends itself greatly in this, that it has greater adaptability over a wider range of soils and latitude than any other of the yellow varieties, and may, on this score, be considered the *surest*.

SWEET ORONOCO.—Used for first-class plug fillers, and makes, when sun cured, the best Natural Chewing Leaf. A favorite for the "Homespun" wherever known. Known as Little Oronoco in some localities. Makes an Eastern Filler unsurpassed.

WHITE BURLEY.—Especially desirable for the manufacture of cigars, as the leaf of this kind readily absorbs a large quantity of manufacturing material.

BRADLEY BROAD LEAF.—A popular variety for export, manufacturing and cigars.

PERSIAN ROSE.—Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the finest cigar stock. A very promising variety.

BIG HAVANA.—A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen. Will make two crops from one planting in the South, while its earliness makes it most desirable for high latitudes.

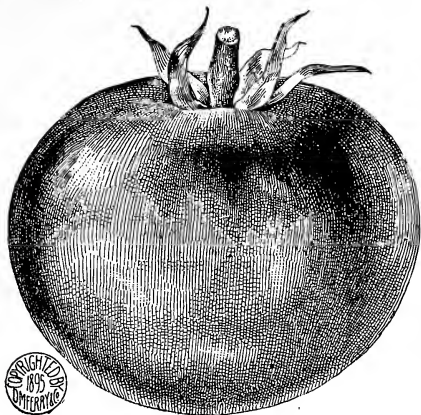
CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the Northern States and in Canada, this variety is the staple crop.

HAVANA.—From pure Cuban grown seed, raised in the famous district of Vuelta de Abajo. When grown in this country, commands a high price for cigar stock.

TOMATO

CULTURE.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season.

Sow in hot-beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes.



EARLY MICHIGAN.

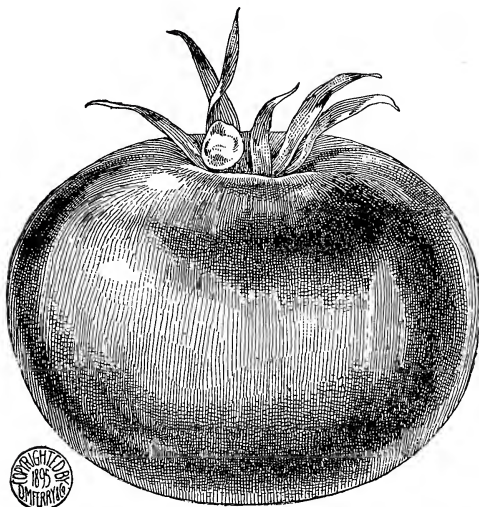
FIRST EARLY RED SORTS.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—The fault of the distinctively early tomatoes was that they have been lacking in size and symmetry. This is all changed now, and instead of the small, rough, deeply corrugated fruits of the "Hundred Day" type, we have in the Atlantic Prize a variety bearing fruit which in size, shape, color, solidity and quality, will compare favorably with the later kinds, and by repeated trials we have demonstrated that it ripens up a large proportion of its crop the earliest of any variety. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored extra early tomato. Vine medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together. Those whose trade demands that they have a large, smooth, good flavored, *very early* fruit will find this variety to be just what they want.

EARLY MICHIGAN.—Having tested at one time or another nearly every variety offered by seedsmen, we confidently claim that there is no better variety than this for general market or family use. We speak emphatically because we have given a great amount of time perfecting our stock, and know that for smoothness and regularity of shape, uniformity of size, color and freedom from rot or cracking, this variety is unsurpassed. It is not only an extremely smooth and perfectly shaped tomato, but it is also very early, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any sort. Vines large, with large, dark green leaves, vigorous and wonderfully productive, being under high culture, one of the heaviest croppers; fruit medium size to large, and unlike most varieties, grows larger as the season advances, perfectly smooth, solid, but without any core; deep, rich red color, and of excellent flavor. This kind is admirably adapted to canners' use.

RED VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CROP.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S OPTIMUS.—A variety introduced by us, and, we believe, the best table tomato, at least as far as quality is concerned. Vine medium size, but vigorous, healthy and productive. Although not represented as a first early sort, many of our customers report that they have obtained ripe fruit from this as early as from any sort, and it



ROYAL RED.

proves to be one of the best varieties known for forcing. Fruit medium size, oval, very smooth and of exceedingly bright, crimson-scarlet color; very free from cracks, and rotting but little. The flesh is of a crimson-scarlet color, quite distinct. It is also one of the best in flavor and entirely free from the hard spots found in so many others. The Optimus is not only one of the best for home use and for market, but one of the best canning tomatoes.

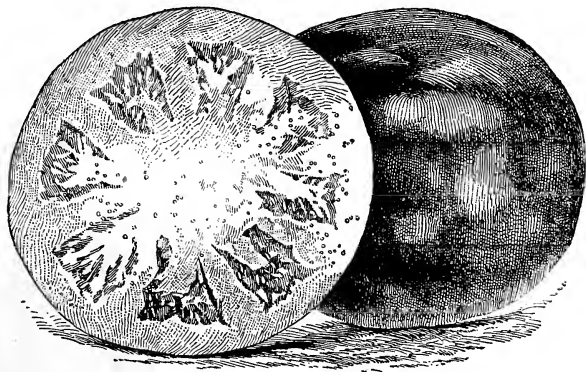
FAVORITE.—Vine medium, with large, dark green leaves, having numerous clusters of three to seven large tomatoes, which are a rich, dark red color, of oval outline, exceedingly smooth; flesh very firm, but without green spots. This is a favorite variety on account of its smooth, handsome fruit.

ROYAL RED.—Vines stronger and more vigorous than the Favorite. The fruit is larger, brighter, deeper red and fully as good in quality. This is certainly a fine tomato for those who prize large size and bright color.

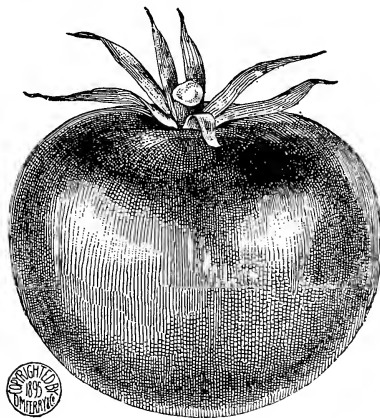
STONE.—This is the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy.

IGNOTUM.—On the whole a very desirable, large, smooth, red tomato. One of the main crop varieties, but we think inferior in uniformly large size, bright color and smoothness to either the Royal Red or Stone. Vines large, with large leaves, very productive; fruit under favorable conditions grows to the largest size; smooth, regular in shape, and solid. Color deep crimson and very attractive.

TROPHY.—Well known as one of the best. Vines of medium size, but producing compact clusters of fruit in immense quantities, fruit large, smooth, of bright red color, solid and



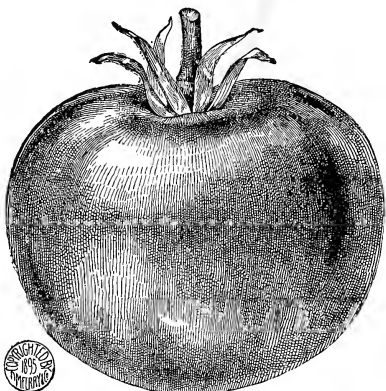
ATLANTIC PRIZE.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S OPTIMUS.

of good flavor. We have expended a great deal of labor on the improvement of this old sort, and think that the seed we offer is unsurpassed.

PERFECTION.—A variety similar to the last, but an improvement upon it, being a little earlier, and invariably smooth and handsome. It is one of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried it pronounce it of the highest quality. Has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass.

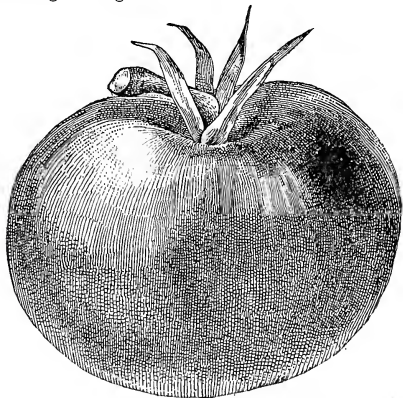


PERFECTION.

DWARF ARISTOCRAT.—Plant dwarf and compact like the well known Dwarf Champion, but the fruit of this new variety is bright red, and of the finest quality. We think it a very desirable addition. Fruit round, very smooth and solid.

PURPLE FRUITED SORTS.

ACME.—We have given a good deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it one of the smoothest, and evenest in size, and earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early purple fruited tomato, either for home market, or to ship, for private gardens, or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class. This variety is used for planting under glass.



ESSEX EARLY HYBRID.

ESSEX EARLY HYBRID.—Very similar to the Acme, fruit slightly darker purple, always smooth and handsome; quality among the best. Will certainly give satisfaction wherever the Acme does.

IMPERIAL.—A sort introduced last year as very early and superior in size and quality to the Beauty. We have a stock of it carefully grown from seed secured from the originators, and find it a larger and handsomer tomato, but the past season it was not superior, if equal in earliness and quality to our stock of Beauty.

BEAUTY.—We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it the smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for this purpose.

DWARF CHAMPION.—This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants, about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium size; color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, both for market and home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench, than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original.

CINCINNATI PURPLE.—Fruit very large, deep purplish-red, solid and of good flavor. We have compared this with Surprise and other large sorts and have found it as large as any, and smoother. We have picked fruits weighing one and one-half pounds which were as perfect and smooth as a Favorite.

MIKADO, OR TURNER'S HYBRID.—The largest purple fruited tomato, weighing as high as twenty-eight ounces, while the average weight is probably not less than twelve ounces. Vines large, coarse growing, with leaves entire, like those of the potato plant; very productive, and is early for so large a tomato; fruit extremely large, rough, solid, with few seeds. Demanded by those who want extra large fruit.

MISCELLANEOUS SORTS.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor.

WHITE APPLE.—This old sort is often presented as a novelty under a new name. While no one should plant largely of it for market or home use, it is a good variety for eating from the hand. The fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter, round, perfectly smooth and of a yellowish-white color. Flesh very mild flavored and delicate, and is valued by some for making preserves.

PEACH.—This is a distinct and very attractive appearing tomato, highly desirable for preserving, eating from the hand or table decoration. Fruit resembles a peach in shape, size and color, and is covered with a delicate down, which makes the deception quite complete; flesh tender and of good flavor. Should find a place in every garden.

RED PEAR SHAPED.—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped, and with a peculiar flavor. Our stock is the true pear shaped, and not the larger Red Plum tomato which is often sold under this name.

YELLOW PLUM.—Fruit plum-shaped, clear deep yellow color; flesh yellow and fine flavored; much esteemed for preserves.

RED CHERRY.—Fruit small, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter; perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves.

YELLOW CHERRY.—Differing from the preceding only in color.

HUSK TOMATO, OR GROUND CHERRY.—This is liked by many for preserves and for eating from the hand. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry, and not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible.

There are many other varieties offered by various seedmen and we know that some of them are of great excellence, but we have not found any that were superior to some one on our list. We think a careful reading of the descriptions will enable one to select a sort from our list which will suit and be as good or better than can be procured elsewhere.



BEAUTY.

TURNIP

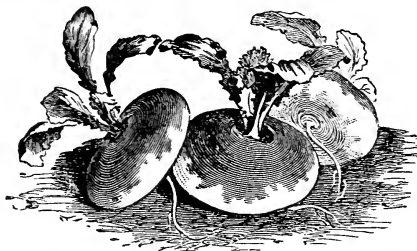
This wholesome and agreeable vegetable is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but we have selected the following as the best for the garden or farm.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly dug. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poor flavored fruit. For the spring and summer crops it is important to get them started very early so they may have time to grow sufficient size before hot weather, when they soon become tough and strong.

For the fall and main crop, sow in the Middle and Western States from the middle of July to the last of August, as directed for the spring sowing. In the field, turnips are generally sown broadcast, though much larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

To preserve turnips in good order for winter, store them in barrels placed alongside the wall of a cool cellar and cover them with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a cellar or dry pit, and cover with straw and then earth over to the depth of eight or ten inches. Thus protected they will keep well till spring.

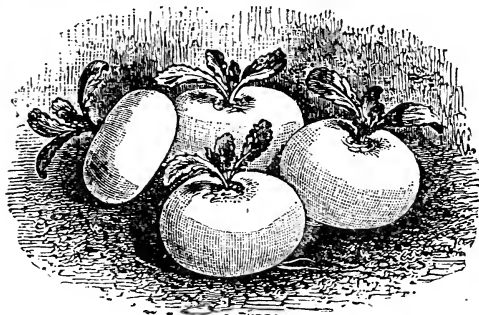
For feeding stock in fall and winter, there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas, and they will yield a larger amount of food than almost anything else on the same space of ground. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure no crop will prove more remunerative.



EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Tops very small, distinctly strap leaved, and growing very erect and compact. The roots are small and flat turnip shaped; skin purple on top of the root; clear white below; flesh white. The most desirable sort for forcing, or very early planting out doors.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—A sort in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.

WHITE EGG.—A quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some white varieties.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED.—A most excellent early garden variety, and largely used in the Southern States. Roots medium size, flat; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use, but is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

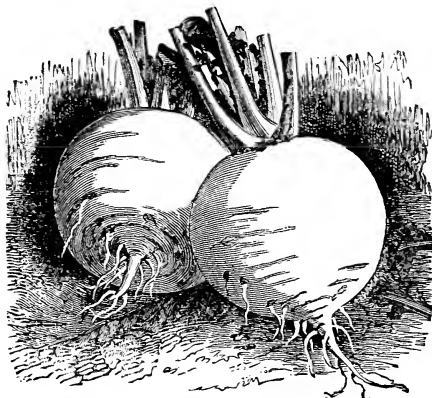
D. M. FERRY & CO'S EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED.—This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use; form exceedingly flat, like a broad disk in shape, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, entire, upright in growth.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—A variety of the purple top flat turnip, from which it originated. It is globular in form, and nearly as large as the Pomeranean White Globe, of beautiful appearance and of most excellent quality. Equally desirable for table or stock. It keeps well and is a fine market sort.

COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE.—This variety is pure white, except a little shade of green at the top, and is carrot like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and generally, slightly crooked. It is delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK.—A standard sort for field culture, which often attains a very large size; extensively grown all over the world for stock feeding. Shape spherical, or slightly flattened; color white. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the South and Southwest, where the tops are used for greens. The seed should be sown a little earlier than table sorts.

LARGE RED TOP NORFOLK.—A handsome, spherical or slightly flattened root, reddish-purple above ground, with small top. An excellent variety, grown both for table use and stock.

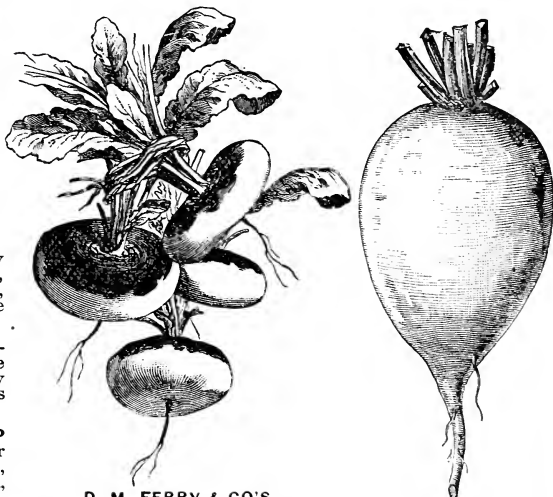


POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.—Is one of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil, roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves dark green and of strong growth.

SWEET GERMAN.—This variety is very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga. Highly recommended for winter and spring use.

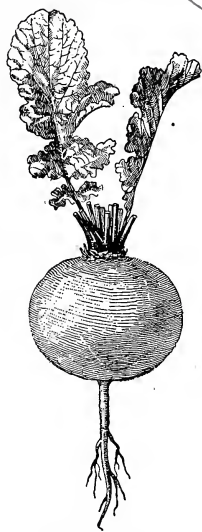
SEVEN TOP.—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops.



**D. M. FERRY & CO'S
EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED.**

WHITE EGG.

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.



YELLOW STONE.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE.—One of the best varieties either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows to a very large size. Very popular in the South.

YELLOW STONE.—A splendid variety in which the roots are perfectly round and as smooth and symmetrical as if turned on a lathe. The skin and flesh are both bright yellow, and it is one of the most attractive and beautiful sorts.

ORANGE JELLY, OR ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. It is well thought of in the South.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Roots medium size, round; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; hardy and productive, and keeps well. It is an old esteemed variety, considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture.

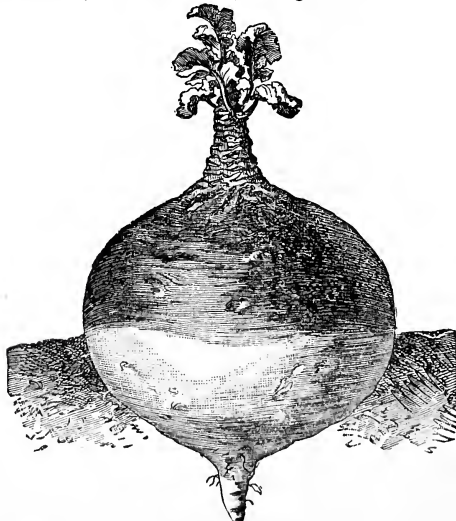
SWEDES, OR RUTA BAGAS.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed about a month earlier than the preceding varieties of turnips. They should be sown on ground enriched with well rotted manure, in drills two and one-half feet apart, and thinned to six to eight inches apart in the row. Keep the weeds thoroughly in check with the hoe or cultivator, and when the roots have grown full size, and before hard freezing weather, pull, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and let take their chances with the weeds and bugs, but this method is only successful on new clearing in which there is no weed seed.

MONARCH, OR TANKARD RUTA BAGA.—This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. This very popular variety is sold also as Hurst's Monarch, and Carter's Elephant.

YELLOW SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA.—Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is harder than the common turnip, and will keep solid till spring.

CARTER'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—A most excellent sort either for table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, yields heavily, with no tendency to long necks.

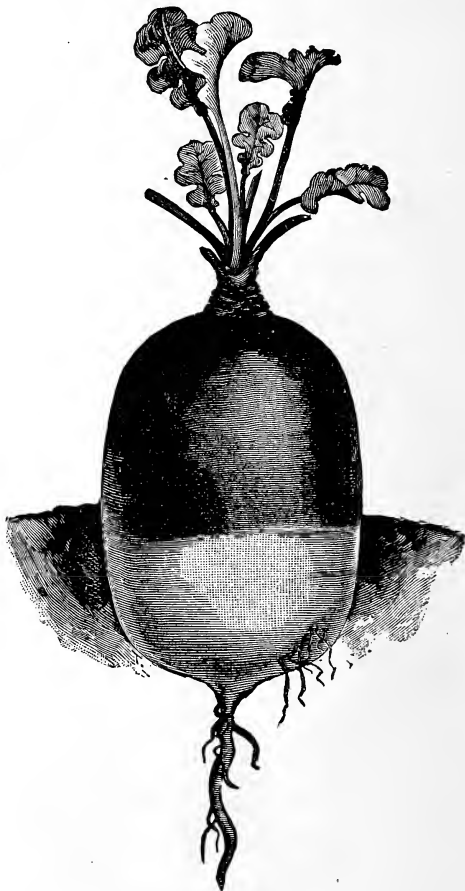


D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.

LAING'S PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—A large, early sort of fine quality. Roots globe shape; skin purplish-red above ground and yellow below; flesh yellow, necks small; tops peculiar in that they are strap or entire leaved. An excellent variety in every way.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP, OR LONG ISLAND RUTA BAGA.—This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to an enormous size under favorable conditions. We consider this one of the most desirable kinds on our list.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA.—A hardy and productive variety having but little neck. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green.



MONARCH, OR TANKARD RUTA BAGA.

SUTTON'S CHAMPION RUTA BAGA.—Roots large, spherical, purple on top; flesh yellow, tender and sweet; an excellent keeper and enormous yielder.

DRUMMOND'S RUTA BAGA.—An improved strain of purple top Swede, excelling in uniformity of shape, color and quality. A large proportion of the roots would be considered by the most critical as an extra table sort.

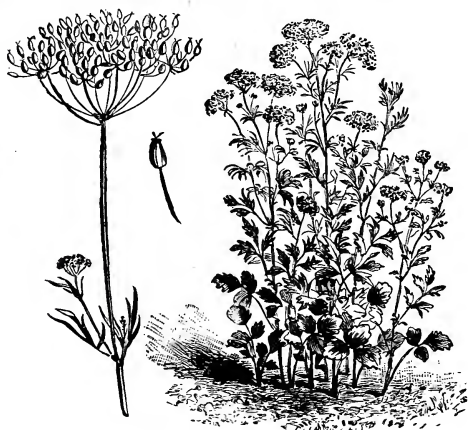
SHEPHERD'S GOLDEN GLOBE RUTA BAGA.—A choice English strain in which the tops of the large round roots are bronze-green and the flesh is deep orange color; very uniform and true. A most desirable sort.

BANGHOLM RUTA BAGA.—A very superior variety, both in form and quality, and held in high estimation in many parts of England. Of large size, small neck, few or no side roots, and yields well. Flesh yellow, sweet and solid; skin yellow with purple top.

SWEET RUSSIAN, OR WHITE RUTA BAGA.—This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Most of the varieties thrive best on rich, sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April, and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and thoroughly dried in the shade.



ANISE.

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*).—A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic, and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row.



BALM.

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*).—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart.

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum basilicum*).—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seed and stems are used for flavoring soups and sauces, having the flavor of cloves.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*).—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, and for bee pasturage. The leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable taste and flavor. Sow in April and thin to eight inches apart. In some places this sows itself and becomes a weed.

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*).—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season. Plant in drills two or three feet apart, and thin to six inches apart in the row.

CAT-MINT, OR CATNIP (*Nepeta cataria*).—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots when in full flower, and dried in the shade. The seed may be sown either in the fall or early spring, in drills twenty inches apart.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*).—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery, and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring, and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor, which they impart to the seed.

DANDELION (*Taraxacum officinale*).

Improved Thick Leaved.—One of the earliest and best greens in cultivation.

French Common.—This is considered the best by many, and is not at all the same as our wild dandelion, being greatly improved by careful breeding and selection.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the spring, on very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin the young plants to five inches in the row, and cultivate well, and they will be fit for cutting the next spring. Grown extensively for the roots, and for this purpose sow in September, cultivating well during the fall and the following season, and the roots will be fit to dig in October.

DILL (*Anethum Graveolens*).

Common.—An annual cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor, and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants, and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring, and keep clear of weeds.

Mammoth.—An improved American variety, growing much larger and maturing later than the above, and is really a great acquisition.

FENNEL, SWEET (*Feniculum officinale*).—A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. The seed is sometimes used in confectionery. Sow and cultivate like Anise.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*).—A perennial herb, with a strong, aromatic smell, and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic, and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Will thrive in any soil, but is stronger if grown on light, poor land.

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*).—A hardy perennial with an aromatic flavor, and warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. The flowering summits and leaves are the parts used. It likes a dry, sandy soil, and the plants should be thinned to twelve inches apart.

LAVENDER (*Lavendula vera*).—A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. Its long spikes are used for the distillation of lavender water, or are dried and used to perfume linen. It does best in light, warm soil. The flowers should be picked before fading and dried quickly.



SWEET MARJORAM.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum marjorana*).—A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).—A hardy perennial with fragrant odor, and a warm, aromatic, bitter taste. May be easily raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dried leaves deteriorate rapidly with age.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*).—A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter, and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil.

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*).—A hardy annual from Egypt, that has become naturalized in many parts of the country. Cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing, and to make the cosmetic powder called *rouge*, also to adulterate the valuable European Saffron, which is the flower of

the *Crocus sativus*, and has strong medicinal properties. Sow early and gather the leaves before fading, drying them in the shade.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*).—A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five lbs. per acre in drills) on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter, and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.

SUMMER SAVORY (*Satureia hortensis*).—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

TANSY (*Tanacetum vulgare*).—A hardy perennial plant from Europe, but growing wild in many parts of the country. The leaves, when green, have a peculiar, aromatic odor, which they lose in drying. Cultivated for its medicinal properties, which are those common to bitter herbs.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*).—This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made of the leaves which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*).—A perennial plant of strong and fragrant odor, and aromatic, but intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic and vermifuge, and also for fresh bruises. Is raised from seed and propagated by cuttings, or dividing the roots. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant.



WORMWOOD.



THYME.

FOREST TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS.

Few investments made by farmers will return a larger profit in the course of a few years than the planting of forest trees on uncultivated land, or on land cultivated at a loss. The time is rapidly coming when a few acres covered with our best forest trees will be of great value.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

The seed of evergreen trees should be kept in a dry, cool place until time of sowing. As early in spring as the ground can be worked, the seed should be sown thinly in beds of fine, sandy loam, raised about four inches above the general surface. The seed can be raked in, or, if very small, it may lie upon the surface and then be rolled in or patted with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seed. Then water very thoroughly but carefully, using a fine spray. The young plants are very apt to damp off, and need to be shaded from the hot sun and drying winds. A good shade can be made of laths nailed two inches apart to a light frame. This should be supported about eight inches above the seed bed in such a way as to be easily removed to allow cultivation and weeding. Do not allow the young plants to become choked with weeds. Let them remain one or two years before transplanting to permanent ground.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja occidentalis*).—Seldom over thirty feet high. Grows well under cultivation, and makes one of the best hedges for a screen and wind break. It is best grown from seed, which should be sown and the seedlings transplanted as directed above. About 20,000 seeds per ounce.

SILVER FIR (*Abies pectinata*).—An important timber tree which grows to a large size. When young the trees are tender and easily injured by frost, but as they grow larger are entirely hardy.

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus sylvestris*).—Very hardy; grows surely and rapidly on nearly every variety of soil, forming a beautiful tree; invaluable for a wind break. About 4,800 seeds per ounce.

WHITE, OR WEYMOUTH PINE (*Pinus strobus*).—The most majestic and valuable of all our native pines; thrives best in light sand with clay subsoil, and prefers plains and

broad river valleys to higher lands. It has furnished immense quantities of the white pine lumber so well known throughout the country. About 2,800 seeds per ounce.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Abies excelsa*).—Well known as one of our most beautiful evergreen trees. It is hardy, of rapid growth, and forms a dense, close screen, or hedge. About 20,000 seeds to the pound.

DECIDUOUS TREE SEEDS.

It is very essential to sow the seeds of deciduous trees at the proper time, and those with hard shells like the locusts should be planted in the fall or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. If too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, pour water which is nearly boiling over the seeds and let it stand till cool when a portion of the seed will have swollen; pick these out and scald the rest again, continuing till all have swollen.

The seed of the other deciduous trees on our list should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered to the proper depth; about twice the diameter of the seed.

WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*).—Requires a moist, deep soil, on which it will grow very rapidly. It deserves special attention from those who wish to grow trees for timber. Succeeds best from seed, which should be planted like corn, where the trees are to stand, but not over an inch in depth. When grown singly it is very ornamental, forming a large round head. About 1,200 seeds per ounce.

EUROPEAN ASH (*Fraxinus excelsior*).—Succeeds best in rather a warm climate; thrives upon the plains in deep soils, but does poorly on stiff clay or light sandy soils. Its timber is valuable in carriage making and manufacturing. About 600 seeds per ounce.

WHITE BIRCH (*Betula alba*).—Valuable for ornamental planting and a favorite wood for shoe pegs, spoons, bobbins and similar small articles. The birch prefers a cool, humid climate, and is readily propagated from seed. The seed thrives best on new ground. It scarcely admits of any covering, but

if simply pressed into the ground with the feet will grow. When one year old, transplant into nursery rows. When two or three feet high, set out the young trees where they are to remain.

BOX ELDER, OR ASH LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer negundo*).—This seems to succeed as well as any in the Northwest. The trees are said to reach a diameter of seven inches in six years, and exceedingly hardy not only to resist cold but drought and dry winds; suffers less from insects than any other. About 600 seeds per ounce.

EUROPEAN LARCH (*Larix Europæa*).—Grows to a large size and makes excellent timber. The seed should be sown in a half shady situation.

EUROPEAN LINDEN (*Tilia Europæa*).—Wood very white, light, not liable to crack, and much prized for cabinet work, and the panels of carriages. It should be planted by all bee keepers, as no flower yields better honey or in greater abundance.

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).—On account of its rapidity of growth and durability of the timber, we regard this as one of the most valuable of our native trees. It is not so liable to injury by the borer as the common Locust, and does not sprout from the root to such an extent as to become troublesome. The seed should be treated with hot

water, otherwise it might lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. Take up and heel in or cover the plants in the fall, and set out the next spring. After one or two seasons growth, they become perfectly hardy.* About 2,800 seeds per pound.

YELLOW LOCUST (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*).—This tree grows so rapidly that railroad ties may be cut from it ten years from the planting of the seed, while the durability of its timber is well known; fence posts of it having stood for sixty years. Culture same as the above. One ounce contains about 1,000 seeds.

WHITE MULBERRY (*Morus alba*).—Desirable for feeding silk worms. Grows readily and rapidly from seed, which should not be covered too deep, as it is quite small. It delights in a warm, dry soil, and will succeed in almost any place that will produce a good corn crop.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—Of rapid growth, resembling the apple tree in habit, with a grayish bark and drooping branches. It is very easily cultivated and kept in dwarf form; makes a fine hedge and wind break. It bears very young, and the fruit is similar to the blackberry, varying in flavor from sub-acid to sweet. In cold regions especially, this should prove a very valuable variety for its timber, shade and fruit. About 20,000 seeds per ounce.

FRUIT TREE SEEDS.

APPLE.—Apple seeds do not produce the same varieties, but generally give a hardy, though inferior sort, and upon these seedlings are grafted or budded the finer varieties. The seeds may be planted in the fall, in rows two feet apart, or they may be planted in early spring, but in that case the seed must first be mixed with damp sand and frozen, after which care must be taken that they do not become dry before planting. As soon as the plants are up, they should be well cultivated, and every effort made to secure a vigorous growth the first season. As soon as the plants are large enough they may be budded in the summer or grafted in the spring. About 1,300 seeds per ounce.

CHERRY, MAHALEB.—Used as stocks when dwarf trees are wanted. Culture same as the above.

CHERRY, MAZZARD.—This is the stock used for standard trees. Success is much more certain if the seed is planted in the fall, as it is very difficult to keep it in good condition through winter. The general culture should be the same as for the apple, except that budding should be employed instead of grafting. About 350 seeds per ounce.

PEAR.—Success will depend very largely upon having a deep, rich, moist soil, as this is essential to vigorous growth. Plant and cultivate like the apple, and bud when large enough. Every effort should be made to secure a rapid and vigorous growth from the first. About 1,200 seeds per ounce.

PEACH.—Plant three inches deep in nursery rows three feet apart, in the fall, or if delayed until spring, crack the pits and plant the kernels only. They should be large enough to bud the first season, and may be profitably set in orchards two years from planting.

PLUM.—The directions given for planting apples will also apply to plums, except the pits should be planted further apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be hardy, vigorous stalks upon which to graft the choicer sorts.

QUINCE.—Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The general culture and requirements of soil are the same as for the pear, except that they are not budded. About 1,100 seeds per ounce.

CLOVER SEEDS.

MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED (*Trifolium pratense*).—Grows nearly twice the size of the common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight pounds per acre. Sixty pounds per bushel.

MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE (*Trifolium pratense*).—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall; and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre; more is required on old stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Sixty pounds per bushel.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH (*Trifolium hybridum*).—The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone. Sixty pounds per bushel.

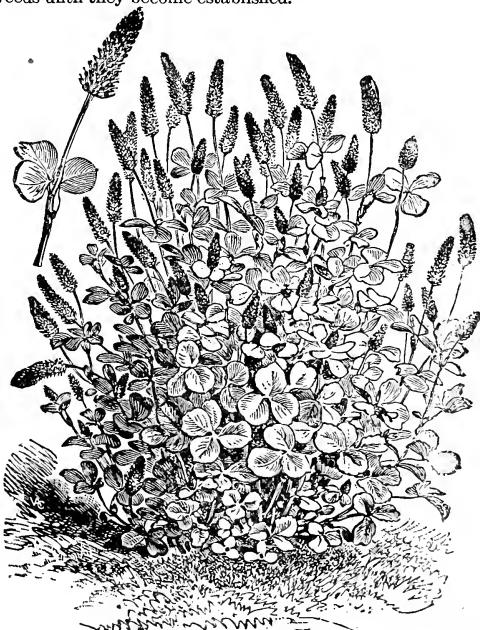
BOKHARA (*Melilotus alba*) Sweet Clover. —This is exceedingly valuable as pasturage for bees. It is occasionally found growing wild by the roadside in company with the more common sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and may be distinguished from it by its white flowers and less coarse and more leafy stems.

CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—An annual variety, in common use in the South for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the South, but should not be planted in the North until spring.

WHITE DUTCH (*Trifolium repens*).—A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

LUCERNE, OR ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa*).—It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich,

moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre, with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free of weeds until they become established.

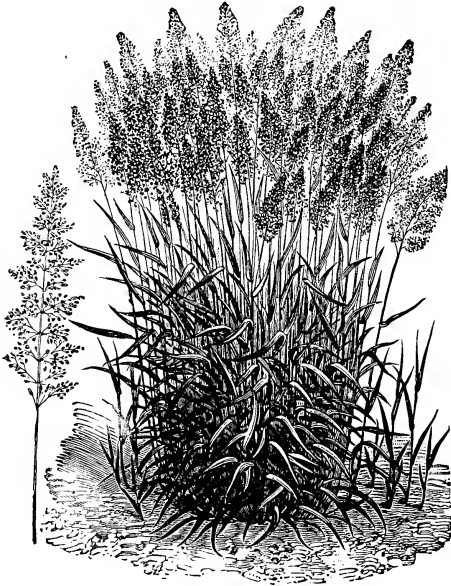


CRIMSON TREFOIL.

GRASS SEEDS.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*).—This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Forty-five pounds per bushel.

ORCHARD GRASS, OR COCK'S FOOT (*Dactylis glomerata*).—One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that amount. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Fourteen pounds per bushel.



RED TOP.

RED TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*).—In some sections this is called RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. In Pennsylvania and states farther south it is known as HERD'S GRASS, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. When sown alone, two bushels per acre are required. Sow in spring or fall. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

FOWL MEADOW, OR FALSE RED TOP (*Poa serotina*).—It yields well when sown on low, moist land, and stands longer in good condition for cutting than most grasses. It can be mowed almost any time from July to October. When three feet high it falls down, or lodges, and after a little time every joint puts forth new branches. The stalk is always sweet and tender, and cattle and sheep are fond of it. Requires about the same amount of seed per acre as Red Top. Sow in spring or fall. Twelve pounds per bushel.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*).—Sometimes called JUNE, but the true JUNE or WIRE GRASS is much inferior. The KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with white clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use four bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasturage, two bushels will be required; sow early in the spring, or in October or November. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum halapense*).—It is perennial, a rapid grower, very nutritious; comes early in the spring, grows until the frost cuts it down in the fall, stands the drought better than any grass, having long, cane like roots which penetrate the soil for moisture. These sorts are very tenacious of life, and the plant sometimes takes complete possession of the soil and is very difficult to eradicate. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*).—A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately

moist or irrigated lands. It is largely used, mixed with other grasses, for lawns. Sow one and a half to two bushels per acre, in spring. Twenty pounds per bushel.



MEADOW FESCUE.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*).—A perennial grass from two to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground, and succeeds well on prairie soil. This is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of the wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).—One of the earliest of grasses in spring, as well as the latest in autumn, and about the only grass that is fragrant. As a pasture grass, mixed with other species, it is valuable on account of its earliness, and mixed with blue grass and white clover, it is an invaluable adjunct for lawns. About ten pounds per bushel.

HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Germanicum*).—This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Forty-eight pounds per bushel.

COMMON MILLET (*Panicum miliaceum*).—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1st to August 1st. For grain, sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 20th. Fifty pounds per bushel.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET.—An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden-yellow and beautiful in appearance.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*).—A strong growing, hardy grass, well suited for deep, moist soils, but of little value on soil which is poor or dry.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS (*Poa nemoralis*).—Grows from one and a half to two feet high; has a perennial creeping root, and an erect slender, smooth stem. One of the best varieties to sow in shaded situations, such as orchards and parks, for either hay or pasturage. Two bushels per acre. About fourteen pounds per bushel.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*).—A perennial grass with short, narrow leaves, particularly valuable for lawns or pastures on dry, light land.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*).—A small tufted, hardy grass, forming a cluster of narrow cylindrical leaves, of value in mixture for lawns or dry soils and under shade.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*).—Similar to the last, but not so dense, and growing somewhat taller; this often will cover sandy soil under the shade of large trees where no other grass will grow; is a desirable addition to lawn grass.

EXTRA FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS (*Central Park Mixture*).—The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth but mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or to very cold weather. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent moving and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Central Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in spring, or fall, and should be sown at the rate of sixty to eighty pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. If sown in the fall, sow before the autumn rains have ceased, and before very cold weather, give the young grass a light dressing of manure. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

BARLEY, COMMON.—Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from two to two and one-half bushels per acre. Weight, forty eight pounds per bushel.

BARLEY, HULLESS.—There are several varieties of barley in which the grain shells out of the chaff like wheat. One variety is also beardless. The one we offer has a smaller grain, but yields about as well as the Common Barley, and is tho sort largely grown for making barley bread.

RYE, SPRING.—Although this grain is often planted especially for paper makers, who prefer it to any other, its principal value is as a "catch" crop, to sow where winter grain has failed. The straw is shorter and stiffer than the winter variety, and is always easily secured, while the grain, although smaller, is of equal value.

RYE, FALL OR WINTER.—The time for sowing is from the middle of August to the last of September. Prepare the ground as for wheat and sow broadcast, or with a drill at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. This has no equal as a crop to be used for late fall and early spring pasture, and is one of the best to turn under for green manure.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULL.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light gray color.

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE.—The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early, and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than the Common or the Silver Hull. We recommend this especially for well drained or sandy land, and the dry climate of the western plains.

FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum*).—Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours when it should be raked and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall and in dry weather.

HEMP (*Cannabis sativa*).—If raised for manufacturing, must be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel to the

acre; if for seed, it should be planted in hills four feet apart, and the plants thinned out to three or four most vigorous stems in each hill.

SPURRY (*Spergula arvensis*).—An old plant which has recently been brought into prominence, as it was found to be of great value for forage and green soiling on light sandy lands. The seed is fine, but the plants speedily take possession of the ground and grow vigorously, even on very poor soil.

FLAT PEA (*Lathyrus sylvestris*).—The dried fodder of this plant is almost equal to grain in nutritive value, and it will live and thrive on soils too poor and sandy to support any other valuable plant. It is worthy of a trial for both purposes and in many cases will prove to be a plant of great value. This variety should be sown and treated like other field peas. The plant is a hardy perennial, and does not give its largest returns until the third year.

FIELD PEAS (*Pisum sativum*).—The varieties of field peas have never been very numerous, nor are they much increasing. The kinds mostly used are the Choice Blue, Common Blue, No. 1 White, and Common White. Field peas, in general, may be sown broadcast or in drills, after the manner of field beans, about three bushels per acre.

SPRING VETCHES, OR TARES (*Vicia sativa*).—A species of the pea, grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the United States. Culture same as field peas. Two bushels per acre.

RICE, WILD (*Zizania aquatica*).—An annual which sows itself about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to four feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It should be planted broadcast from a boat, in two or three feet of water having a mud bottom. It succeeds best when planted in the fall before the ice forms, but it has been successfully planted in spring, and also through the ice in winter. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, as well as furnishing them plenty of food from the animalculæ upon its stalks; for planting in fish ponds it is especially desirable. It also does well along the shores of marshes, and makes a good hay. In the South two crops can be cut. All cattle are very fond of it.

BIRD SEEDS.

CANARY SEED (*Phalaris canariensis*).

HEMP SEED (*Cannabis sativa*).

RAPE SEED (*Brassica napus*).

MAW (*Papaver rhæas*).

MILLET SEED (*Panicum miliaceum*).

LETTUCE SEED (*Lactuca sativa*).

CUTTLE BONE.

MIXED BIRD SEED.

.. A DESCRIPTIVE LIST ..

OF

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

MANY who do not meet with the success they expected in their flower garden, attribute the difficulty solely to the seeds, overlooking the important fact that most flower seeds require careful and particular treatment, and that the treatment and conditions which with one variety will produce most satisfactory results, may utterly fail with another. To insure success, the conditions and requirements of the several species as to soil, moisture, heat, etc., should be carefully observed in culture. The pleasure resulting from a large and varied collection of flowers will amply repay for time and labor spent.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.—Success depends largely upon a judicious selection of varieties. Every sort we offer is, under certain conditions, attractive and desirable, but some of them, while exceedingly beautiful under favorable circumstances, will be very unsatisfactory under others. We urge a careful study of the following pages, so that you will select sorts suited to your wants.

SOIL.—The soil adapted to flowering plants is generally a light, moderately rich loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to make it friable. A great many varieties will *live* in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make it suited to their needs. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, so a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of *well rotted* manure. Some sorts do best on very poor soil and a part of the garden should be left without enriching. Various kinds of seeds germinate very slowly, but the patience of a devoted florist is seldom exhausted and his final success repays him fully for the trouble.

Nine-tenths of the failures in flower culture come from improper treatment of the seeds and young plants. Cultural directions are given on nearly all our packets, and we urge every purchaser to study them carefully, keeping in mind the following golden rules for sowing flower seeds:—

Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible; do not plant any seeds when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should never be more than three or four times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seeds, plant in rows so that the young plants can be easily seen, and pull up all weeds as soon as they appear; but be sure they *are* weeds before pulling.

Send Us	\$ 1.00	AND SELECT PACKETS TO THE VALUE OF				\$ 1.15
	\$ 2.00	"	"	"	"	\$ 2.35
	\$ 3.00	"	"	"	"	\$ 3.60
	\$ 4.00	"	"	"	"	\$ 4.85
	\$ 5.00	"	"	"	"	\$ 6.15
	\$10.00	"	"	"	"	\$12.50
	\$20.00	"	"	"	"	\$26.00

These Rates Apply only to Seeds in Packets, but Not to Seeds by Weight or Measure.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Figures at the Right of Each Variety, Denote Price, in Cents, Per Packet.

ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA.—A rapid growing, climbing, half hardy, tuberous rooted perennial gourd, whose dark green foliage and bright scarlet fruit, form a striking contrast. Height fifteen feet.....**10**

ABRONIA.—Handsome trailers with Verbena like flowers, which succeed best in sandy soil. Half hardy annuals.

Umbellata, rosy-lilac flowers.....**5**

Arenaria, yellow, sweet scented.....**10**

Mixed, the above varieties.....**5**

ABUTILON. (*Flowering Maple*).—Very popular, perennial, green-house shrub, with bell-shaped, drooping flowers, which vary in color from pure white and yellow to deep orange and crimson streaked with yellow, and are borne in great profusion the entire year. Well adapted for house culture and for bedding out doors.

Finest Mixed.....**25**

ACROCLINIUM. (*Everlasting*).—Very pretty, half hardy annual, with rose and white daisy like flowers. These are "Immortelles" which bloom in August and September, and are fine for winter bouquets and wreaths. Height one foot.

Album pure white.....**5**

Roseum, light rose.....**5**

Mixed.....**5**

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA. (*Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, Alleghany Vine*).—A beautiful and graceful climber and profuse bloomer. Hardy biennial. Height fifteen feet. White and pink...**10**

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS. (*Adonis Flower, Pheasant's Eye*).—A handsome, hardy herbaceous annual, one foot high; having finely cut dark green foliage, in which are set the intense blood red flowers, giving the plant a very striking appearance.....**5**



AGERATUM.

AGERATUM.—Very profuse and constant bloomers. Hardy annuals growing from six to sixteen inches high and bearing clusters of tassel shaped flowers; excellent for cut flowers and in borders.

Mexicanum, light blue.....**5**

Imperial Dwarf White.....**5**

Tom Thumb, dwarf blue, desirable for edging.....**5**

Lasseauxi, rose colored.....**5**

Conspicuum, valuable for winter; white.....**5**

Mixed, seeds of the above varieties mixed.....**5**



AGROSTEMMA, CORONARIA.

AGROSTEMMA.—Very useful for cutting for bouquets, and pretty in masses in beds. The annual variety is known as Rose of Heaven; the perennial as Rose Campion. One and a half feet high; hardy.

Coronaria, crimson; perennial.5

Cæli-rosa, rose, white centre; annual.5

AGROSTIS. (*Ornamental Grass*).—Used in connection with everlastings, for winter bouquets. Grows easily in any common garden soil. Hardy annual; about one and a half feet high.

Nebulosa, fine and delicate.5

ALYSSUM.—Sweet, flowers pure white in racemes, and of a peculiar, delicate fragrance. Useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Hardy annual; grows one foot high.5

Golden (*Saxatile*), flowers golden yellow; desirable for rock work, showy in masses. Hardy perennial; height one foot.5

Little Gem (*Benthami Compactum*), a beautiful white variety especially adapted to edgings, borders and rock work. Plants four to six inches high; form a compact mass of bloom fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter and containing hundreds of flowers. Hardy annual.10

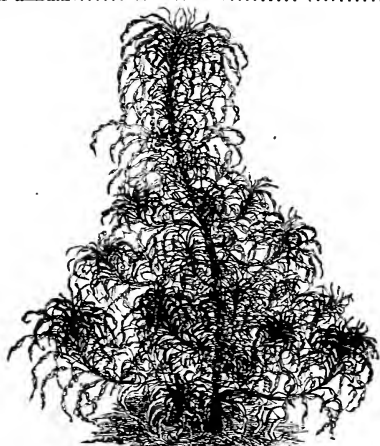
AMARANTHUS.—Beautiful foliage plants, invaluable for massing where striking contrasts in color are desired. Succeed best on light soil. Seed may be sown out doors after settled warm weather.

Melancholicus ruber, blood red foliage. Hardy annual; two and a half feet high.5

Tricolor, leaves yellow, red and green; well known as "Joseph's coat." Hardy annual; two feet high.5

Salicifolius, two and a half to three feet high. Leaves beautifully undulated, varying from green to bronze and later to a bright orange red. Tender annual.10

Henderi, drooping foliage, richly colored in many shades. Tender annual.10



AMARANTHUS, SALICIFOLIUS.

AMMOBIUM. *Alatum grandiflorum* (*Everlasting*).—Valuable for winter bouquets in connection with grasses and other everlastings; hardy annual; height two feet. Pure white.5

AMPELOPSIS.—These are deservedly among the most popular vines grown for covering walls, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial climbers.

Quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper* or *American Woodbine*).10

Veitchii (*Japan* or *Boston Ivy*), leaves three parted; will cling to the smoothest wall. Why pay fifty cents for single plants, when a packet of seeds will furnish you many of them?10



ANEMONE.

ANEMONE. (*Wind Flower*).—Among the earliest and brightest of spring flowers. The colors run through several shades. Hardy perennial.

Coronaria, six inches high.10

ANTIRRHINUM.—(See Snapdragon.)

AQUILEGIA.—(See Columbine).

ARABIS.—Among the earliest blooming plants, and very useful for rock work, edgings, etc. Culture same as for Anemone. Hardy perennial; nine inches high.

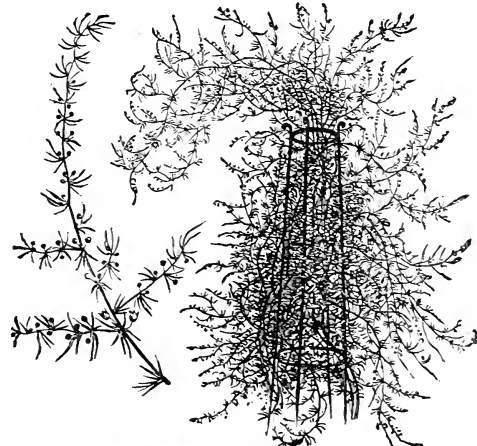
Alpina, pure white.10

ARISTOLOCHIA. (*Dutchman's Pipe*).—A beautiful and rapid climber, with heart shaped leaves and singular, siphon shaped purple flowers. Very effective for verandas. Hardy perennial; thirty feet high. Siphon.10

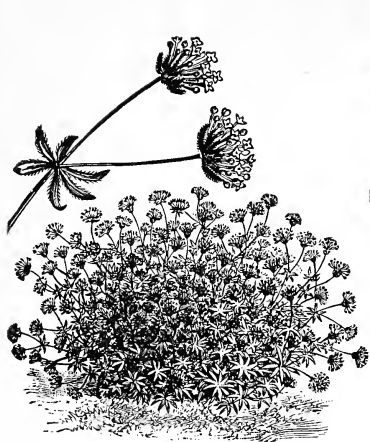
ARMERIA. (*Thrift*, or *Sea Pink*).—These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work, and edging walks. May also be grown in pots. Hardy perennial; six inches high.

Maritima, pink.5

ASPARAGUS VERTICILLATUS.—A beautiful climber having feathery foliage and scarlet berries which are quite ornamental; hardy perennial. About ten to fifteen feet high.10



ASPARAGUS VERTICILLATUS.



ASPERULA.

ASPERULA.—A profuse blooming, dwarf, hardy annual with sweet scented lavender blue flowers; height one foot.

Azurea setosa 5

ASTERS.—The aster is so well known and so universally admired that it hardly needs any description. For summer and autumn flowering they are unexcelled by any class of plants known to garden culture. None furnish a wider range of colors or more perfect flowers and but few are easier grown.

Queen of the Market.—A class of asters characterized by extreme earliness and the profusion of their flowers. Plants average one foot in height, are much branched and carry ten to fifteen large, finely formed flowers. Mixed in many colors. 15

Queen of the Earliest.—It somewhat resembles the Queen of the Market, but is considerably earlier. The flowers are white and produced in great abundance on long stems. Valuable for pot culture as well as for cut flowers. About fourteen inches high. 15

Truffaut's Perfection Peony Flowered.—This magnificent race must be seen in order to get any adequate idea of the possibilities in Aster culture. The plants form large, compact bushes about eighteen inches high, which, in the full flowering season, are literally covered with large, extremely double, perfectly shaped flowers.

While each class of Asters has a beauty and individuality of its own and it is better to sow seed of many of them, yet if we were confined to a narrow range of choice and could sow but one class, we would choose this one. We offer seed of the most distinct and desirable colors separately, or in finest mixture.

Truffaut's Perfection, Snow White 10
 " " **Light Blue** 10
 " " **Rose** 10
 " " **Crimson** 10
 " " **Scarlet, White Edged** 10
 " " **Mixed, a fine range of colors** 10

Comet.—This distinct class of Asters resembles very much the Japan Chrysanthemum in size and shape of flowers. They have a wide range of handsome colors and are extremely floriferous. *Finest mixture*, of all colors. 15

Comet, Giant White.—This variety is an improvement on the well known Comet Aster. The plant is taller and the flowers are of extraordinary size. 15

Shakespeare, mixed, plants form compact bushes, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and about nine inches high. Extremely handsome; very double. *All colors mixed*. 15

Very Dwarf, or Pygmæa.—This beautiful gem is very dwarf and forms a charming tuft of leaves close to the ground, surmounted by bright, perfect flowers. *Various colors mixed* 10

Dwarf Chrysanthemum, flowers large, about three inches in diameter; height about one foot; this is a late variety. *All colors mixed* 15

Pyramidal Bouquet, dwarf, forming a complete pyramidal shaped bouquet, carrying from fifteen to twenty flowers, which nearly hide the foliage; height one foot. *A fine range of colors mixed* 10

Triumph, deep scarlet, one of the finest dwarf asters yet produced; height about nine inches 15

Diamond, has large double flowers of rich and varied colors. One of the best for cut flowers; eighteen inches high. *All colors mixed* 15

Large Flowered Rose, flowers double, oval, resembling a double rose in shape; colors very brilliant; height eighteen inches. *All colors mixed* 15

Imbricated Pompon, flowers of perfect form and so double as to appear spherical; height eighteen inches. *All colors mixed* 10

German Quilled, flowers large, freely produced and of brilliant colors; height eighteen inches. *Mixed, all colors* 5



COCARDEAU, OR CROWN.



GOLIATH.

ASTER.—Lilliput, characterized by the diminutive size and abundance of the flowers; fine for cut flowers; height one and one-half feet. *All colors mixed*. 10

Princess (Pure White or Snowball).—A beautiful and distinct variety having semi-spherical pure white flowers resembling Lilliput Dahlias. The flowers are composed of short, very thickly set imbricated petals which give the plant a charming appearance. A single plant often produces as many as 30 perfectly formed flowers. Equally valuable for cut flowers and pot culture. 15

Victoria.—These are only equaled in perfection of form, and variety and purity of colors, by *Truffaut's Peony Flowered*. The petals of the latter curve upward and inward, while those of the Victoria out and down, over-lapping like the petals of the Double Dahlia. Height about two feet.

Victoria, Bright Red 15
 " **Pure White** 15
 " **White, turning to azure blue** 15
 " **Peach Blossom** 15
 " **Violet** 15
 " **Mixed, including all colors** 10

Dwarf Victoria, like tall Victoria in habit. Of great utility for edgings and pot culture. Height twelve inches. *All colors mixed* 10

Goliath, Mont Rose, splendid variety; flowers a charming peach color; plants large, branching. 15

" **Mont Blanc**, similar to Mont Rose, except with white flowers. 15

" **Crimson**, valuable for flists. 15

Cocardeau, or Crown, an excellent variety; flowers white centered and surrounded with many bright colors; height two feet. *Mixed, all colors* 10

Giant Emperor, snow white; flowers very double, and of enormous size; height two feet. 10

Washington. Flowers are very large and often measure four to six inches in diameter; plants two feet high. *Mixed colors*. 15



COMET.

AURICULA.—Called also *Primula Auricula* and French Cowslip. This is an old and well-known favorite. Culture same as for Primrose. Tender perennial; height six inches.

Alpine, the most hardy variety.....15
Finest prize, mixture of all the choicest varieties.....20

AZALEA INDICA.—Spring flowering shrubs, universally admired for their beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion. *Finest mixed*.....25



AZALEA INDICA.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—(*Centaurea Cyanus*).—This is the widely-known and ever popular "Corn Flower" or "Corn Bottle," which, if the seed is sown just as soon as the ground is fit in spring, will furnish a profusion of white, blue and pink flowers from July until late in autumn. Hardy annual; two to three feet high.

Mixed.....5
Double Mixed, large globular flowers.....10



BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA.

BALLOON VINE.—(*Cardiospermum halicacabum*).—Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules; sometimes called "Love-in-a-Puff." A rapid and graceful climber. Tender annual; six feet high. Flowers white.....10

BALSAM.—Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not. Balsams have been so greatly improved by cultivation that, with proper treatment and good seed, a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

Double Solferino, satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. *Very choice*.....10

Double Camellia, as double as a Camellia, which they resemble; white, blotched with various colors.....10

Mixed, Double rose, has perfectly double, rose like blossoms of almost every shade and color.....10

Double Dark Red (*Atrosanguinea plenissima*), a very double dark red variety.....10

Double pure white, well adapted for florists, for bouquets; very double.....20

Mixed Double Dwarf, about one foot high.....5

Mixed Double Tall, about two feet high.....5

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS.—(*False Indigo*).—Ornamental border plants producing bright blue, pea shaped flowers, borne on spikes six inches long. Hardy herbaceous perennial; three feet high.....5

BARTONIA AUREA.—A pretty flowering plant of the Gentian family, producing a profusion of fine, bright metallic yellow blossoms about two inches across. Tender annual; one foot high.....5

BEGONIA.—Begonias are very popular and require only a little care to grow the plants from seed. Sow seed in February or March in pots on a surface of fine soil and cover with glass. Take great care not to wash out the young plants in watering; they will give an abundance of bloom the first year. At the end of the season the plants may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers gathered and kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever.



BEGONIA, DOUBLE.

TUBEROUS ROOTED.

Robusta Perfecta, of robust, compact habit, dark green foliage and brilliant double cinnabar scarlet flowers.....25

Single Mixed.....25

Double.....35

FIBROUS ROOTED.

Of the kinds offered under this head *Begonia Rex* is grown for its ornamental foliage, while the other kinds are among the very best for flowering in the house, or in partly shaded locations out doors.

Semperflorens alba. A very useful variety well adapted to home or out door culture. Plants of compact, dwarf habit and are, under proper treatment, almost continuous bloomers. Easily grown; flowers pure white.....15

Semperflorens rosea, like the above, except flowers are rose colored.....15

Vernon (*semperflorens atropurpurea*). Flowers brilliant rich red, which are set off perfectly by the abundant glossy green leaves broadly margined with bronze and purple. Extremely hardy and floriferous, the best of the semperflorens class.....15

Rex, ornamental leaved varieties, finest mixed.....25
For Begonia Bulbs, see page 74.



CALLIOPSIS.

BRACHYCOME,
(Swan River Daisy).

BROWALLIA.



BELVIDERE.—(*Summer Cypress*).—An ornamental cypress like plant with inconspicuous, green flowers, nearly hidden by the foliage. It is well adapted for growing in cemeteries. Hardy annual.....5

BIGNONIA RADICANS.—(*Trumpet Vine*).—Well known, perhaps the most showy, and is one of the best hardy, deciduous climbers for covering verandas, arbors, trunks of trees, old walls, etc. Flowers brilliant scarlet, trumpet shaped; hardy perennial.....10

BOCCONIA JAPONICA.—Stately and showy, perfectly hardy herbaceous perennial, suitable for planting singly or in groups. One of the earliest plants to begin growth in the spring. Handsome foliage; height four to seven feet.....10

BOSTON IVY.—(See Ampelopsis.)

BRACHYCOME.—(*Swan River Daisy*).—Effective in edgings, beds or rustic baskets. Half hardy annual; one-half foot high, free flowering, mixed blue and white.....5

BRIZA.—(*Ornamental Grass*).—Very useful ornamental grass, much sought for, in forming winter bouquets and wreaths; one foot high. Hardy annual; sow out doors in April or May.

Maxima, large, attractive.....5

Gracilis, slender, dwarf.....5

BROWALLIA.—These handsome, profuse bloomers are used freely both for in-door and out-door planting, on account of the ease with which they may be grown and their usefulness for cut flowers. Half hardy annual; height eighteen inches.

Roezli, produces white and blue flowers.....15

Elata, fine mixed.....5

BRYANOPSIS.—An ornamental climber of the gourd family, bearing green fruit, which changes in color as the season advances, to bright scarlet striped with white. Tender annual, ten feet high; has tuberous roots which may be kept over like potatoes.....5

CALAMPELIS SCABRA.—(*Eccremocarpus*).—A beautiful tender climber from Chili, with delicate foliage, and bright orange blossoms in racemes, freely produced late in the season. Tender perennial; fifteen feet high.....10

CALANDRINIA.—Fine dwarf plants for growing in masses; produce an abundance of blossoms; well suited for edgings, rockeries, etc. Tender annual; one-half to one foot high.

Grandiflora, rosy lilac.....5

Umbellata, crimson.....5

CALCEOLARIA.—A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large, beautifully spotted blossoms. An almost countless number of hybrids have been raised. They are grown in pots in the conservatory, green-house and garden. Herbaceous or shrubby evergreen perennials.

Hybrida grandiflora, flowers of immense size; seed saved from finest specimens.....25

Hybrida tigrina, flowers of the largest size, beautifully spotted. Seed saved from *choicest collection*.....25

Finest hybrids mixed, seed saved only from the *most perfect flowers*, embracing many of recent introduction; all desirable.....25

Rugosa, shrubby; grown in and out of doors. Saved from the *finest varieties, mixed*.....25

CALENDULA.—(See Marigold.)

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—(See Eschscholtzia.)

CALLA AETHIOPICA.—(*Ethiopian Lily*).—An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or as an ornament for the drawing room and conservatory. Will flower in one year from planting of the seed. Half hardy perennial.....15

CALLIOPSIS.—(*Coreopsis*).—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. Hardy annual; two feet high, *fine mixed*.....5

CALLIRHOE.—(*Poppy Mallow*).—Extremely handsome border plants, bearing large, rich, violet-purple flowers in great profusion throughout the season. Hardy annual. One to two feet high.

Involucrata, trailing, purplish crimson.....5

Pedata, purple, white eye.....5

" nana, dwarf; one foot.....5

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.—House or green-house shrubs, easily grown from seeds. As varieties do not come true from seed when plants are grown this way, one may have the pleasure of getting something distinct and of unusual merit. Mixed, finest double varieties.....25

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.—(*Tropeolum canariense*).—A beautiful climber, the charming little canary colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. The plant has a luxuriant, rambling character, and if the seeds are planted by the side of an arbor or trellis, will run twenty feet and blossom from July till frost comes. Tender annual.....10

CANDYTUFT.—(*Iberis*).—Universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Purple.....5

White.....5

Rocket (*Empress*), white, extra large trusses. A great improvement in size and quality of the flowering trusses over the common white variety.....5

Fragrant, white.....5

Crimson, fine.....5

Carmine, dwarf compact habit.....10

Fine mixed.....5

Dwarf mixed hybrid, four to six inches high.....10

Perennial (*Sempervirens*), hardy evergreen, sub-shrub; height ten inches; flowers white, very pretty.....10



CALCEOLARIA.

CANNA.—Stately ornamental plants, very desirable for bedding out doors, while the dwarf varieties are now much used for forcing under glass for the flowers. Tender perennial; two to six feet high. Store roots in cellar in winter.

- Fine mixed**.....10
Nigricans, orange blossoms.....15
Warscewiczii, bright red flowers; striped foliage; very beautiful.....10
Crozy's Hybrids, nothing can exceed the beauty and variety of color of these magnificent bedding or green-house plants. Started in heat in February they will bloom by August in the greatest profusion. About three feet high. Finest hybrid varieties.....10



CANNAS.

CANTERBURY BELL.—(*Campanula Medium*).—Handsome, hardy biennial, of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and should be transplanted two feet apart. Has large, bell shaped flowers, which are strikingly effective.

- Double white**.....10
 " **blue**.....10
 " **mixed**.....10
Single mixed.....5
Calycanthema, mixed, flowers large, of fine form, white lilac, rose and purple.....10

CARDIOSPERMIUM.—(See Balloon Vine).



CANTERBURY BELL, DOUBLE.

CARNATION.—(*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).—An indispensable feature in every collection of house or conservatory plants, as their wide range of colors, perfectly shaped and highly perfumed flowers borne on long stems make them among the very best for cut flowers, etc. The plants may be set in the open ground during the summer, where they will flower as profusely as when grown in pots in the house. Half hardy perennials; one to one and one-half feet high.

Marguerite.—Among flowers of recent introduction there has not been one which is more of an advance in certain features over existing forms of its species than this. The gain in time from the sowing of the seed until the plants begin flowering, is simply marvelous. Seed of this variety will give good flowering plants in four to five months with any sort of care, while the old kinds require at least a year. The flowers are large, double, very fragrant and borne in great abundance. This is an early, continuous bloomer and gives a great variety of colors. Height about 15 inches.....10



CARNATION, MARGUERITE.

- Fine double selves, one color, open ground seed**.....15
Fine double striped.....20
Double Dwarf Vienna Mixed, early flowered.....15
 " **perpetual flowered**, seed saved from choicest double flowers.....25
Choicest, white ground.....35
Double Red Grenadin, a splendid variety for florists, very early, charming double scarlet flowers.....25
Early Double Snow White (White Grenadin).—This novelty is more bushy and erect in growth than the Red Grenadin Carnation and fully as hardy and vigorous. Comes into bloom very early and ahead of the Double Dwarf Vienna. The compact plant produces an abundance of wonderfully fragrant double pure white flowers which are fine in bouquets and wherever white flowers are required. Excellent for florists, and should have a prominent place in every garden.....25
Double mixed, producing many double flowers of all shades, and colors.....10
Extra choice double mixed, seed saved from the choicest French, German, Italian and English stocks. A large proportion will produce double flowers.....25
Picotee, extra fine double mixed.....25



CARNATION PICOTEE.

CASTOR BEAN.—(*Ricinus*).—Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue, and long spikes of prickly capsules of scarlet and green. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high.5
Sanguineus (*Tricolor*), blood red stalks with red venation in leaves; height about six feet.5
Giganteus, grows about six feet high; leaves large and richly veined and marbled.5
Mixed.5



CASTOR BEAN, ZANZIBARIENSIS.

Zanzibariensis, a comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth. The plants grow from ten to fifteen feet high and the leaves measure about thirty inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems, and all having a brilliant luster. We know of no annual plant which is so desirable for concealing unsightly objects or of more imposing beauty when standing alone or in groups on the lawn. *Mixed varieties*.10

CEDRONELLA CANA.—A beautiful, hardy evergreen, perennial plant, having fragrant leaves, and producing long spikes of salvia shaped, crimson blossoms. Three feet high.5



CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS.—(*Climbing Bitter-Sweet*).—Hardy, deciduous climber, producing yellow blossoms early in the season; later, fruit, which is very ornamental and remains on the vines nearly all winter. Twenty feet high.10

CELOSIA.—Magnificent plants for green-house or conservatory decorations, producing elegant, plume-shaped spikes of flowers; look well in vases out of doors. Half hardy annuals; about two to three feet high.
Pyramidalis plumosa, mixed, pyramidal in form, with beautiful long plumes of red, yellow, violet, etc.; very striking.10



CELOSIA, TRIUMPH OF THE EXPOSITION.

Triumph of the Exposition, pyramidal in form, producing many gracefully feathered crimson spikes. Height about two feet.10
Celosia Cristata—(See Cockscomb).

CENTAUREA.—(*Dusty Miller*).—An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are foliage plants, indispensable for borders and edges of beds, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers.

Gymnocarpa, silvery gray foliage; drooping habit, very graceful.10
Candidissima, ornamental plant of great beauty. Silvery-white, deeply cut foliage. Half hardy perennial.15
Clementi, foliage white, deeply cut. Half hardy perennial.10
Americana, hardy annual; two feet in height, and of strong, robust growth; flowers purplish red.5
Centaurea Cyanus—(See Bachelor's Button).

Centaurea Moschata atropurpurea—(See Sweet Sultan).
CHALCEROPS.—(See Palm)
CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI.—(See Wall Flower).
CHEIRANTHUS MARITIMUS.—(See Virginian Stock).

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Chrysanthemums have deservedly become very popular. They are showy and effective in the garden, and very desirable for cut flowers. Our list affords a fine range for selection.

The Carinatum and Coronarium varieties are hardy annuals, one and one-half to two feet high.

Carinatum Burridgeanum, crimson, white center; single.5
Carinatum Eclipse, pure golden yellow with a bright purplish-scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown; very striking.10
Coronarium, double, white.5
“ yellow.5

double flowers of a delicate lemon or sulphur shade.10
Mixed, Carinatum and Coronarium varieties.5
Frutescens (*Marguerite, or Paris Daisy*).—This variety, under the name of Marguerite has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty, star shaped, white flowers are freely produced and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances; perennial.10

Indicum, fl. pl., half hardy perennial, very double; mixed colors.25
Japonicum, fl. pl., Japanese variety. Flowers of peculiar form, and much beauty, combining numerous shades of color. Half hardy perennial.25

Superb mixed double, seed from finest Chinese and Japanese varieties.25



CINERARIA, DOUBLE.

CINERARIA.—Green-house perennials, which can be planted out in summer. They thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely under glass. One to three feet high.

Maritima candidissima, extremely handsome, silvery-white foliage; very ornamental as a decorative pot plant, or for bedding purposes. 10

Hybrida, very dwarf, growing only eight inches high. Blooms profusely; many colors; desirable. 25

Hybrida, single dwarf white. This is perhaps the finest sort among Cinerarias. The plant is about one and one-half feet high and covered with large beautiful white flowers having purplish centers. An abundant bloomer in early spring and excellent for Easter decoration. Not only an elegant flowering plant for spring decoration, but the flowers are splendid in bouquets. 25

Hybrida flore pleno, the flowers are perfectly and evenly double, being entirely made of ligulate florets, as in double Jacobæa. The colors run through all the shades peculiar to the Cinerarias. 25

Hybrida, choicest mixed, from best large flowering varieties. 25



CINERARIA, SINGLE.

CLARKIA.—Beautiful hardy annuals from California, with rose colored, white and purple flowers, in delicate but very brilliant shades. The plants are about eighteen inches high and profuse bloomers.

Mixed double. 5

CLEMATIS.—Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty of their blossoms. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through winter, is advised.

CLEMATIS.—*Virginiana* (*Virgin's Bower*), a rapid climber, growing twenty feet in a single season and having white blossoms. 10
Flammula, a luxuriant climber with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers in August and September. Sometimes called Sweet Virgin's Bower. 5
Mixed, mixture of seeds saved from Jackman's finest hybrids of the large flowering types. 10

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI.—Curious green-house shrub, with singularly beautiful foliage, and magnificent clusters of long, drooping flowers, somewhat resembling a parrot's beak. Does not bear transplanting and should be kept rather dry. Among the most magnificent blooming plants in cultivation. Bright scarlet flowers. 20

COBÆA SCANDENS.—A fine, rapid growing climber, with handsome foliage and large, bell shaped flowers, green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful deep violet blue. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season, covering a large veranda with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Tender perennial. 10



COCKSCOMB, VARIEGATED.

COCKSCOMB.—(*Celosia Cristata*).—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many shapes and colors, but of all colors the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. Tender annual. The dwarf varieties are about one foot high.

Glasgow Prize (*President Thiers*), a very fine dwarf variety, with large, brilliant crimson comb, and handsome dark foliage. 10

Dwarf Rose. 10

" **Yellow**. 10

" **Mixed**. 10

Variegated, about two feet high. 10

Japan, the comb is finely cut, delicate as lace, and wonderfully brilliant, about three feet high. 10



COCKSCOMB, DWARF.

COLEUS.—Probably there is no other kind of ornamental foliage plant so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. The leaves are of many shapes, shades and colors, and nearly all have a rich, velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. No yard should be without these decorative plants. Tender perennial.

Large Leaved, Mixed, *extra choice*.....25
Finest Hybrids, Mixed.....25



COLEUS.

COLUMBINE.—(*Aquilegia*)—Every well regulated yard has a space devoted to hardy perennials, and no bed of perennials would be complete without a due proportion of columbines. They are of the easiest culture and when once established, will furnish, for many years, a magnificent display of the handsomest flowers, each spring and summer. The beds should be kept clear of weeds and given each year a liberal dressing of well rotted manure. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

Cerulea hybrida, double, a vigorous growing, very handsome variety with blue and white flowers.....10
Californica hybrida, one of the handsomest of all the columbines, having orange, red and yellow flowers.....10
Vervaneana fol. variegatis, plants variegated, reproduced with certainty from seed. Double rose colored blossoms; exceedingly beautiful.....15
Mixed double, best and finest colors.....10



DAHLIA, SINGLE.

CONVOLVULUS.—A magnificent class of trailing annuals. Useful for verandas, lattice, etc., and grows freely in any good garden soil.

Aureus superbus, very large, golden yellow flowers; grows six feet high.....15

Mauritanicus, trailing plant, about one foot high, and produces an abundance of rich, satiny, lavender blossoms. Especially adapted to rock work or baskets; perennial in green house.....10

Convolvulus Major.—(See Morning Glory).

CONVOLVULUS MINOR. (*Dwarf Morning Glory*).

—Dwarf plants, of trailing, branching habit, each plant occupying a space of two feet. At mid-day they are completely covered with a mass of most brilliant, many colored blossoms, which remain open in clear weather till evening. Half hardy annual; one foot high.

Tricolor, bright blue, shaded to pure white, next to the golden center.....5

Albus, pure white.....5
Mixed.....5

COIX LACHRYMA.—(See Job's Tears).

COSMOS.—A very effective autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bushes often four to eight feet high and covered with large single, dahlia-like flowers. Should be started in heat in March in this latitude and transplanted to open ground about June 1st.

Hybrida, large white. This is in every way superior to the single Dahlia as an autumn blooming plant. It bears a profusion of large, pure white flowers on long stems, which are extremely useful for decorative purposes.....10

Hybrida, finest mixed.....10

CUCURBITA.—(See Gourds).

CYCLAMEN.—Well known and universally admired tuberous rooted plants, producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. Tender perennial; one foot high.

Persicum, mixed, of great beauty and many colors.....15
Persicum giganteum, mixed, characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and a-half inches long. Very choice.....20



CYCLAMEN.

CYPRESS VINE.—(*Ipomoea Quamoclit*).—A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright, star shaped, rose, scarlet and white blossoms, which contrast most beautifully with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; fifteen feet high.

Scarlet.....5
Rose.....5
White.....5
Mixed.....5

DAHLIA.—This magnificent race of plants may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed both of the single and double sorts. If planted early and pushed they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennials.

Finest double, mixed, seed saved from choicest double flowers.....15

Finest single, mixed, brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors.....15

For Dahlia roots, see page 74.

DAISY.—(*Bellis*).—The daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least eighty per cent. of flowers, as large and double as any of the named sorts propagated by divisions of the roots and sold at a high price. The plants are excellent bloomers in the house and splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a partially shaded situation.

Double white.....10

" *red (Longfellow)*, finest strain.....15

Double mixed.....10

DATURA.—Large, branching plants, producing handsome double and single, trumpet shaped blossoms, yellow, white, and lilac, of exquisite fragrance. Some of the flowers are equal in beauty to our choicest lilies. Tender annuals; three feet high.

Wrightii, pure white at the center, passing into lilac and blue at the border; a magnificent plant..... 5

Chlorantha, fl. pl., magnificent, large, double yellow blossoms, richly scented..... 5

Fastuosa alba, fl. pl., flowers double, pure white 5

Mixed..... 5

DELPHINIUM—(See Larkspur).

DEW PLANT—(See Mesembryanthemum).

DIANTHUS—(See Pink).

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—(See Sweet William).

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—(See Carnation).

DIGITALIS—(See Foxglove).

DOLICHOS—(See Hyacinth Bean).

EDELWEISS—(See Gnaphalium).

ELICHRYSUM—(See Helichrysum).

ERAGROSTIS—(See Love Grass).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—(*California Poppy*).—A genus of the poppy family, and fully as valuable as the common poppy for garden ornamentation, and as easily grown. Nothing is handsomer or richer in color than a bed of these in full bloom. Hardy annuals; height one foot.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA, DOUBLE.

Mandarin. The outer side of the petal is brilliant scarlet, the inner side rich orange..... 10

Californica, bright yellow..... 5

Californica Double White, creamy white..... 5

Crocea striata, striped..... 5

Mixed..... 5

EULALIA JAPONICA.—A most magnificent ornamental grass from Japan,

growing five to six feet high, and exceedingly graceful. A single plant often makes thirty to forty elegant, recurved flower spikes of light violet color, resembling ostrich plumes. Beautiful for vases in the winter..... 10

EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA.—Hardy annual; foliage beautifully

veined and margined with white; very showy. Sometimes known as "Snow on the Mountain"..... 5



EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA.

FEATHER GRASS.—(*Stipa pennata*).—Hardy perennial, ornamental grass of much beauty, used in the formation of winter bouquets. 10

FERNS.—Flowerless plants, too well known to need description. Many of the most beautiful sorts are propagated from seed only. Their exceeding grace and beauty will well repay all care bestowed upon them.

Fine Mixed..... 20

Finest species mixed..... 25

FEVERFEW—(See Matricaria and Pyrethrum).

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Myosotis*).—The Forget-Me-Not is an old favorite, bearing clusters of star-shaped flowers. It thrives well in shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Alpestris, plant of compact, bushy habit, growing six to eight inches high; flowers large, blue..... 10

Dissitiflora, very deep blue; early blooming..... 15



FORGET-ME-NOT.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—(*Marvel of Peru*).—The plants are large and require four feet of space. The flowers are funnel shaped, white red and striped, very fragrant, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. The French call it *Belle de Nuit*, "Beauty of Night." Will grow in any common garden soil, from seed sown in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

Gold striped..... 5

Red..... 5

White..... 5

White, red striped..... 5

Yellow..... 5

Yellow, red striped..... 5

Mixed..... 5

White..... 5

White, red striped..... 5

Yellow..... 5

Yellow, red striped..... 5

Mixed..... 5

White..... 5

White, red striped..... 5

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Yellow, red striped..... 5

Mixed..... 5

White..... 5

White, red striped..... 5

GERANIUM.—(*Pelargonium*).—Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties, render them very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the geranium. One-half hardy perennial. *Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.*

Diadematum , splendid variety.....	50
Odier , five petals blotched.....	50
Fancy , splendid mixed.....	25
The three varieties quoted above are commonly known as <i>Lady Washington</i> geraniums.	
Zonale, double, mixed	25
scarlet , mixed sorts.....	25
white leaved varieties	25
golden and bronze	25
Apple scented , very fragrant leaves.....	25

GILIA TRICOLOR.—Grows in almost any situation, flowers blue, with yellow and purple center. Sow in masses. One foot high. Hardy annual.....5

GLADIOLUS.—The varieties of this magnificent plant are now numbered almost by thousands, each year bringing forth new and choice selections which have been produced from seed, which is the only method of obtaining new varieties. Half hardy perennial. **Finest mixed**.....25

For *Gladiolus* bulbs see page 74.

GLOBE AMARANTH.—(*Gomphrena*).—A desirable everlasting valued for its handsome globular heads of flowers, which, if cut when well matured, will retain their beauty for years; tender annual; two feet high.

Purple	5	Orange	5
White	5	Striped	5
Flesh colored	5	Mixed	5

GLOXINIA.—Green-house perennial plants, producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation.

Hybrida mixed.....25

GNAPHALIUM Leontopodium.—(*Edelweiss*).—This is the true Edelweiss found on the Alps, and so highly esteemed by travelers in Switzerland. Flowers star shaped, pure white, and downy in texture. If plucked when on the point of opening, and dried in the shade, will retain its beauty for years. Perennial; one foot high.....15



GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE.

GODETIA.—Beautiful garden plants, having delicately shaded large blossoms, and easily cultivated in any good garden soil. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Rubicunda splendens, a showy variety. Rosy lilac flowers, with purple stain in the center.....5
Rosea alba (*Tom. Thumb*), delicately blotched blossoms, white at the outer portion and rose at the base of petals...5
Lady Albemarle, carmine crimson; compact habit; very beautiful.....5
Duchess of Albany, a magnificent sort, producing a profusion of large, rich, satiny-white flowers, measuring about four inches across.....5

GOURDS.—(*Cucurbita*).—A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is quite ornamental. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Orange, the well known Mock Orange.....5

Japanese Nest Egg, white; like an egg; does not crack and is not injured by heat or cold.....5

Apple shaped, yellow, beautifully striped.....5

Pear shaped, striped yellow and green, with cream color.....5

Pear shaped, ringed, exceedingly beautiful fruit with rings running around it; green ends.....5

Bottle, handsome and useful.....5

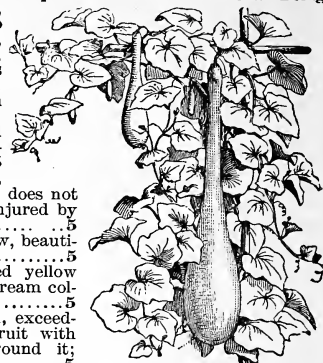
Corsican, elegant fruit and rapid climber.....5

Siphon, or Dipper, useful for dippers.....5

Powder Horn, in the form of a powder horn.....5

Hercules' Club, the longest of all the varieties.....5

Mixed.....5



GOURD.



GRAMMANTHES.

GRAMMANTHES, Gentianoides.—A charming little succulent plant, producing an abundance of bright scarlet and orange yellow blossoms in the shape of a star. It is especially adapted for rock work, hanging baskets, edgings, etc. Tender annual; six inches high.....10

GYNERIUM—(See Pampas grass).

GYPSOPHILA.—Delicate free flowering little plants, covered with a profusion of white and pink, little star shaped blossoms. Well adapted for hanging baskets or edgings, and valuable in conjunction with other flowers for making bouquets, either green or dry. Will thrive anywhere. Make handsome specimens dried.

Elegans, mixed, white and pink flowers; hardy annual; one foot high.....5

Muralis.—One of the most charming and graceful border plants to be found in any collection. Will thrive anywhere and is as easily grown as Candytuft, but prefers a limestone soil. Pink flowers; hardy annual; six inches high.....5

HEDYSARUM—(See French Honeysuckle).

HELIANTHUS—(See Sun Flower).

HELICHRYSUM.—Large, full double flowers of various colors, from bright yellow to scarlet shaded and tipped. Particularly desirable as dried specimens; exceedingly handsome bouquets may be formed of them for winter, if blossoms be gathered when on the point of expanding. Hardy annual; six inches to two feet high.

Bracteatum (*Golden Eternal Flower*), bright yellow.....5

Nanum atrosanguineum fl. pl., deep crimson.....5

Compositum album fl. pl., flowers white.....5

Monstrosium fl. pl., mixed, varieties of largest double flowers.....5

Nanum fl. pl., mixed, dwarf growing, double flowering varieties, mixed.....5

Minum fl. pl., mixed, beautiful miniature double flowers.....5

Mixed.....5

HELIOTROPE.—Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Half hardy perennial; one foot high.

Anna Turrell, violet-blue.....	10
King of the Blacks, <i>splendid</i>	10
Triumphe de Liege, deep blue, fine.....	10
Dark varieties, mixed, <i>very choice</i>	10

HELIPTERUM.—A desirable distinct dwarf everlasting, with large globular clusters of bright yellow and pure white, star like flowers. Excellent for forming winter bouquets, and retaining its brilliancy for years. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Fixed.....10

HESPERIS MATRONALIS.—(See Rocket).

HEUCHERA SANGUINEA.—This perfectly hardy perennial is easily grown from seed and is not only valuable for the garden but is highly recommended for florists. The spikes of brilliant crimson flowers extend high above the foliage and are admirably adapted for cut flowers and bouquets. The plants are about eighteen inches high, of bushy habit, and the leaves are light green and slightly hairy. Will flower the first season if started early in-doors, but its full beauty is not developed until the second year. Besides being an abundant and continuous bloomer all summer, the plant and flowering capacity is stronger each year.....15

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.—A branching plant of the easiest culture, with rather pretty foliage, and large, exceedingly showy cream colored blossoms; purple in the center. Hardy annual; two feet high.....5



HOLLYHOCK, DOUBLE.

HOLLYHOCK.—The Hollyhock in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of olden time; it now ranks with the dahlia, aster, camellia, etc., being exceedingly rich and varied in color, and as double as a rose. For a background to a flower garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. Hardy perennial; five feet high.

Double, pure white.....	10
" lemon yellow.....	10
" pink.....	10
" purple red.....	10
" salmon, or bluish pink.....	10
" crimson.....	10
" deep rose.....	10
" choice mixed.....	10
" mixed.....	5

Chater's finest mixed, double varieties of the greatest perfection.....15

HONESTY.—(*Satin Flower*).—Early, free flowering plants, interesting for the silver like tissue of the seed pods in their matured state. Not very conspicuous. The seed pods are fine for skeletonizing and working in with other everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. Hardy biennial; two feet high. Purple and white mixed.....5

HUMULUS JAPONICUS.—(*Japan Hop*).—A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of the easiest culture and indispensable for covering unsightly objects, or verandas, trellises, etc. Sows itself after the first year.....10

HYACINTH BEAN.—(*Dolichos Lablab*).—Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Purpurea, purple.....	10
Alba, white.....	10
Mixed, the above mixed.....	10

IBERIS.—(See Candytuft).

ICE PLANT.—(See Mesembryanthemum).

IMPATIENS SULTANI.—Plant of compact growth; flowers gorgeously colored and produced in great profusion throughout the season. Although a green-house plant, it does finely in open border; flowers brilliant rosy-scarlet color, one to one and one-half inches in diameter.....25

INDIAN SHOT.—(See Canna).

IPOMŒA.—Beautiful climbers and exceedingly attractive mixed with other climbers. They are alike good for green-house, for pots and baskets, and for trellises, stumps, arbors, etc. Tender annual; five to ten feet high.

Setosa (*Brazilian Morning Glory*).—A very vigorous and robust growing vine, with large and very handsome three lobed leaves. The stems of the plant, leaves and flowers, are covered with brown hairs, which, combined with its vigor of growth and large leaves, make it a very distinct and beautiful climber. The flowers are produced in clusters, one or two from each cluster opening at once; they are of a delicate shade of blue or reddish purple and resemble the Morning Glory, but are larger and more beautiful. One of the most desirable of climbing plants.....10

Coccinea (*Star Ipomœa*), fine scarlet.....5

Bona Nox, violet blue.....5

Limbata, mixed, star shaped violet flowers with white margin, and blue flowers with lilac centers.....5

Fine Mixed.....5

IPOMŒA QUAMOCLIT.—(See Cypress Vine).

IPOMOPSIS.—(See Tree Cypress).

JAPAN HOP.—(See Humulus Japonicus).

JOB'S TEARS.—(*Coix lachryma*).—Curious, ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high.....5

JOSEPH'S COAT.—(See Amaranthus Tricolor).

KAULFUSSIA.—Beautiful, free blooming little plants of dwarf and compact growth, somewhat resembling the single Asters. Flowers are light blue, pure white, and a most intense violet-purple. A good plant for mixed beds and borders. Hardy annual; six inches high. *Mixed varieties*.....5

LANTANA.—These plants are rapid growers, forming small, hardy shrubs, and producing their pink, yellow, orange and white flowers in great abundance. Finest French hybrids, mixed.....10



LANTANA.

LARKSPUR.—(*Delphinium*).—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens invaluable.

Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed, hardy annual; ten inches high.....5

Cardiopetalum, deep blue, heart shaped. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high.....5

Tall Stock Flowered, Mixed (*Consolida fl. pl.*) Spikes of double flowers eighteen inches long. Hardy annual; two feet high.....5

Double Emperor (*Imperiale fl. pl.*), compact and profuse bloomer, having erect spikes of perfectly double flowers. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high. Mixed colors.10



LARKSPUR, CONSOLIDA CANDELABRUM.

Consolida candelabrum fl. pl., grows in the form of a branched candlestick; flowers double and of various colors. Hardy annual; two feet high.....10

Cashmerianum, a most floriferous and valuable perennial flowering the first year from seed sown early in spring. The dark blue flowers are one to two inches across and resemble a monk's hood. Height about one and one-half feet.....10

Elatum (*Bee Larkspur*), has hairy petals in the center, and a fancied resemblance to a bee. Hardy perennial; five feet high.....5

Grandiflorum album, large double white flowers. Hardy perennial; four feet high.....10

Formosum, scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial; three feet high.....5

Nudicaule, rich blue flowers; fine for rockeries, flower borders, or pot culture; Hardy perennial; eighteen inches high.....10

Zaffi, a handsome, yellow flower, produced in spikes eight to sixteen inches long, nearly the whole of which is in full flower at once. Hardy perennial.....15



LARKSPUR, CASHMERIANUM.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—(See Perennial Peas).

LATHYRUS ODORATUS—(See Sweet Peas).

LINARIA CYMBALARIA. (*Keilworth Ivy*).—A pretty trailing plant for covering rock work, and very useful for hanging baskets. Hardy perennial.....10

LINUM.—**Grandiflorum Rubrum**—(*Scarlet Flax*).—A beautiful and effective genus of plants, of slender and delicate growth, having a profusion of bright flowers. Hardy annual; about one and a-half feet high.....5

LOBELIA.—A most elegant and useful genus of plants, of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edgings, pots or rockeries. They are employed as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging.



LOBELIA, EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Emperor William, a very fine compact variety with intense blue flowers. One of the best; half hardy annual.....10

Queen of Whites, pure white flowers; half hardy annual.....10

Crystal Palace, a variety with large blue flowers; half hardy annual.....10

Gracilis. The flowers are bright blue with white center; fine for baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully and blooming profusely; half hardy annual; six inches high.....10

Cardinalis (*Cardinal Flower*), a native variety, with spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial; two feet high.....10

Cardinalis Queen Victoria, scarlet, with dark foliage; hardy perennial.....15

LONDON PRIDE—(See *Lychnis Chalcedonica*).

LOPHOSPERMUM SCANDENS.—Beautiful rapid growing climbers, reaching a height of ten or twelve feet, and excellent for covering trellis work, etc. Tender perennial. Flowers large and bright violet-purple.....10

LOVE GRASS.—(*Eragrostis elegans*).—A very pretty species of ornamental grass, growing one foot high, good for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Beautiful dancing spikelets.....5

LOVE GROVE.—(*Nemophila*).—Of dwarf, spreading habit, and well adapted for border or pot culture. The flowers are single, each petal having a large, distinct blotch, which gives them a peculiar beauty. Hardy annual; six inches high. Mixed varieties.....5

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—(*Nigella*).—This singular plant is known as Lady-in-the-Green and Devil-in-a-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the abundance of finely cut foliage. Hardy annual.

Damascena fl. pl., double, blue blossoms; one and one-half to two feet high.....5

Damascena nana fl. pl., double, white and blue blossoms; one foot high.....5

LUPIN.—Very conspicuous plants, with spikes of pea shaped blossoms of various colors. Hardy annual; about three feet high.

Hartwegi, a beautiful species with delicate foliage and blue blossoms.....5

Cruikshanki, blossoms white, shaded with yellow, blue and purple.....5

LYCHNIS.—There are few plants that produce such brilliant blossoms. The flowers are produced in clusters, and are constantly coming out all summer. Hardy perennials; one to three feet high.

Chalcedonica (*London Pride*), bright scarlet; two feet high. 5

The following will blossom the first year.

Haageana, elegant, large scarlet blossoms, with jagged petals; one foot high.....10

Haageana grandiflora gigantea. The flowers are scarlet, much larger than the preceding; about three feet high.....10

MALCOMIA MARITIMA—(See Virginian Stock).

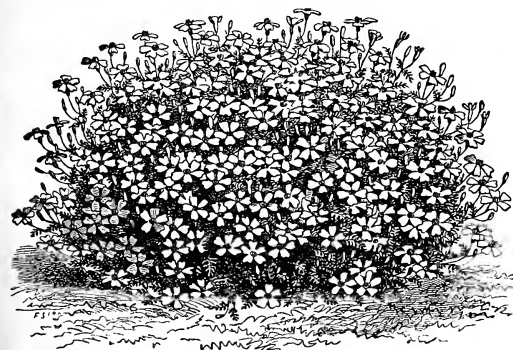
MARIGOLD.—Wherever a rich display of bloom is desired, the Marigold is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf. All are desirable. Hardy annuals, in bloom till frost comes.

African, Double Dwarf, Lemon Colored, very early, a profuse bloomer of very compact habit. One of the best of this class; about one foot high.....5
African, Orange Quilled, a double variety, with quilled petals; showy.....5
African, El Dorado, flowers three to four inches in diameter, imbricated and extremely double.....10
African, Double Mixed.....5



MARIGOLD, LEGION OF HONOR.

French, Legion of Honor, a beautiful single, dwarf, bushy variety, bearing rich golden-yellow flowers, with garnet blotches in the center of each petal; about one foot high.....10
French, Double Dwarf Gold Striped, brown and golden yellow; very double.....5
Prince of Orange (*Calendula officinalis*, fl. pl.), large, double golden yellow flowers, the petals of which are shaded with dark orange; very useful for cutting. Comes true from seed.....5
Meteor (*Calendula officinalis* fl. pl.), large, extremely double, light yellow, passing into orange at the border of each petal. Comes true from seed.....5
Cape (*Calendula pluvialis*), flowers single, white, brown underneath.....5



TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA.

Tagetes Signata Pumila, small bright yellow flowers; elegant dwarf habit; excellent for borders; about nine inches high.....5
MARVEL OF PERU (*Mirabilis*)—(See Four O'Clock).
MARTYNIA Formosa.—Easily grown, large flowering, half hardy annual; foliage thick, soft and velvety. Flowers fragrant, delicate rose lilac, blotched and shaded with crimson.....5
MATHIOLA—(See Stocks).
MATRICARIA. *Eximia grandiflora* fl. pl. (Double Feverfew).—White, double; desirable for bedding; one-half hardy annual.....10

MAURANDIA.—Graceful climber for green-house, parlor, baskets, or out door purposes. Set out in the border with a little frame to which to attach their tendrils, they will be loaded all the season with rich purple, white and rose, foxglove shaped blossoms. Tender perennial climber, blooming first season; six feet high; choicest kinds mixed.....10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Crystallinum—(Ice Plant).—Handsome and curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. The leaves and stems are succulent and fleshy and appear as though covered with ice crystals. Tender annual trailer; six inches high; white.....5
Cordifolium Variegatum. The leaves are blotched with light yellow and cream colored spots. Fine for green-house or conservatory; half hardy annual; six inches high.....15
Tricolor (*Dew Plant*), pink with purple center; half hardy annual.....5

MIGNONETTE.—A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will be in bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early in spring. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Golden Queen, golden yellow, powerfully fragrant.....10
Victoria, valuable; dark red blossom.....10
Reseda odorata grandiflora, large flowered. The common Sweet Mignonette.....5
Crimson flowered giant, of robust habit with very large spikes of handsome crimson flowers.....10
Parson's white, flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes six inches to a foot in length.....5
Dwarf compact, forms a dense, semi-globular bush about ten inches high. Good for pot culture or market purposes.....10
Tall Pyramidal, tall growing, foliage dark green, flower spikes club shaped; large.....10
Pyramidal Bouquet, forms a dense, short pyramid, the numerous branches being terminated by large spikes of red flowers. Good for pot culture and for the open border.....10
Machet, of dwarf and vigorous growth, throwing up numerous stout flower stalks, terminated by massive spikes of red flowers. One of the very best sorts for pot culture.....10



MIGNONETTE, MACHET.

MIMOSA—(See Sensitive Plant).

MIMULUS.—Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Perennial in the green-house, annual in the open air. Start under glass.
Moschatus (*Musk Plant*), cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant.....10
Punctatus (*Monkey Flower*), large, beautifully spotted blossoms; blooms first year.....10
Tigrinus duplex, splendid variety, with beautiful, double tubed flowers.....10

MOMORDICA.—A curious annual climber, with yellow blossoms and foliage similar to the canary-bird flower. The fruit, the chief curiosity, is egg and pear shaped, and covered with warty excrescences, and when ripe bursts suddenly open, scattering its seed and showing a brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellises, fences, stumps, etc.
Balsam Apple (*Balsamina*).....5
Balsam Pear (*Charantia*).....5

MOON FLOWER.—(*Ipomœa Grandiflora Alba*).—This is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season, and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Complaint is sometimes made that the seed fails to grow satisfactorily. This is entirely due to the method of treatment. If the hard outer coat of the seed is cut through with a sharp knife and the seed planted in a warm place and the soil kept moist, germination will take place in ten days to two weeks. After the plants are up, keep growing vigorously and plant out in very rich soil when danger from frost is past. Sold also as *Ipomœa Noctiflora*.....15



MOON FLOWER.

MORNING GLORY.—(*Convolvulus Major*).—Handsome, showy climber of easy culture, and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

Striped	5
Blue	5
Crimson	5
White	5
Purple	5
Mixed	5

(See also *Convolvulus*.)

MONKEY FLOWER.—(See *Mimulus*).

MOURNING BRIDE.—(*Scabiosa* or *Sweet Scabius*).—The stock we offer is a wonderful improvement over the old and common strains. The plants produce a profusion of large double flowers of striking shades of color, which are very useful in making bouquets. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Double Dwarf Purple	5
Double Dwarf White	5
Double Dwarf Mixed, many colors	5

MUSK PLANT.—(See *Mimulus*).

NYOSOTIS.—(See *Forget-Me-Not*).

NASTURTIUM, DWARF.—(*Tropæolum Minor*).—A bed of dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Aurora, delicate orange, veined with carmine	5
Bronze-colored	5
Crimson, bright crimson, with very dark foliage	5
Empress of India, a beautiful, velvety, dark coppery red, with dark foliage	5
King Theodore, dark maroon	5
King of Tom Thumbs, scarlet, with dark foliage	5
Mahogany-colored	5
Pearl, cream white	5
Rose	5
Scarlet	5
Schilling's Striped, bright yellow, with maroon stripes	5
Yellow	5
Mixed Dwarf	5

NASTURTIUM, TALL.—(*Tropæolum Lobbianum*).—The Lobbianum differs from the common running nasturtium, in being less rank growing, more floriferous and having richer, more varied colored flowers, and is admirably adapted for green-house or conservatory decoration in winter. Colors brilliant and of many shades, from scarlet to blackish-brown. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Half hardy annual; about ten feet high.

Asa Gray, pale yellow, with purple stain	10
Bright Yellow, with purple stain	10
Brilliant, intense red	10
Cardinal, dark scarlet	10
Chestnut Brown	10
Giant of Battles, sulphur, stained with red	10
King of the Blacks, blackish-brown	10
Spitfire, bright, fiery red, very floriferous	10
Mixed Tall (<i>Lobbianum varieties</i>)	10



NASTURTIUM.

NASTURTIUM. Madame Gunter's Hybrids.—A new race in which the petals are much broader than in the old sorts, and the colors are more varied and brilliant. Many of the flowers are striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, forming a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty. Not only are these hybrids a great advance in the form and colors of the flowers, but the plants, which grow about four feet high, are exceedingly vigorous and wonderfully profuse bloomers. One of the most desirable of recent introduction.....10

NEMOPHILA.—(See *Love Grove*).

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.—A handsome genus of garden plants of the tobacco family, which are noted for the freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annuals, three feet high. Flowers white, salver shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserves a place in every garden.....10

NIGELLA.—(See *Love-in-a-Mist*).

NOLANA.—Beautiful trailing plants, with prostrate stems, much branched; almost equal to the Portulaca for growing in masses, and unsurpassed for rock work, pots, baskets or vases, as the branches hang pendulous over the edge of vase or basket. The blossoms are convolvulus shaped, brilliant, freely produced, and of various colors. Hardy, trailing annual; six inches high.

Mixed.....5

NYCTERINIA.—Charming little plants well adapted for rockeries and baskets. The flowers are borne on large heads, are of various colors, star shaped, and during the evening are very fragrant. Half hardy annual; six inches high.

Mixed.....10

ONOTHERA.—(See *Primrose*).

OLEANDER.—(*Nerium Oleander*).

—This well known shrub, is of easy culture, and flowers freely the greater part of the year. In warm, moist climates, it requires no protection, and attains the proportions of a good sized tree. The flowers have a salver-shaped corolla, with a crown of cut appendages in the center, and are a beautiful shade of pinkish red.....10

OXALIS.

—Very pretty herbaceous plants with rich, rose colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for green-house decoration, rock work or baskets. Half hardy perennial.

Rosea, rose colored.....10
Floribunda alba, white.....10

PÆONY.—(*Pæonia Herbacea Chinensis*).

—Well known herbaceous perennial plants. They are so gorgeous in their beauty that they should have a place in every yard, and are sure to repay the little care required. About three feet in height. Double mixed.....25

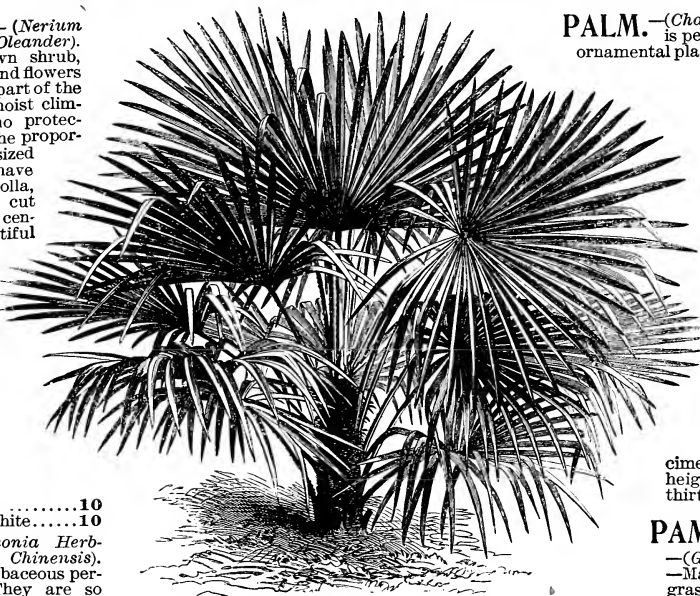
PANSY.—These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom.

Emperor William, indigo, dark center.....10
King of the Blacks.....10
Odier, or large stained, large, each petal blotched.....15
Pure Yellow.....10
Variegated and striped.....10
White.....10
Sky Blue.....10
Gold Margined.....10
Mahogany Colored.....10
Violet, white edged.....10

Lord Beaconsfield, the ground color is purple violet, shading off in top petals only to a whitish hue.....10
Snow Queen, also called Snow Flake, flowers of a delicate, pure white.....10

Trimardeau, very large flowered, mixed, an entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous compact growth, and the flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots.10

Giant Black Blue (*Trimardeau*). Extra large, very fine dark rich, velvety-purple, almost black flowers.....15

**PALM, CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.**

silvery inflorescence. Half hardy perennial; ten feet high.....10

PALM.—(*Chamærops*).—The palm is perhaps one of the most ornamental plants in the green-house and those varieties that are hardy enough to bear planting out in the lawn during warm weather are sure to command attention.

Humilis (*Dwarf Fan Palm*), the most hardy and dwarf of its species, seldom attaining over eight or ten feet in height.....15

Excelsa, is a green-house variety in our climate. As a lawn plant in our Southern States, nothing could be more conspicuously attractive.

A well grown specimen will attain the height of twenty-five or thirty feet.....25

PAMPAS GRASS.

—(*Gynerium argenteum*).—Magnificent ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems surmounted by plumes of silvery inflorescence. Half hardy perennial; ten feet high.....10

PANSY.—*Giant Yellow (Trimardeau)*. Enormous yellow flowers with large black centers.....15

Large Flowering Parisian, Very Large Stained, Mixed. Its enormous, conspicuously blotched flowers are as large as the Trimardeau and the plant is very hardy; being of strong, vigorous growth like that strain. It embraces a widely varied range of magnificent colors and the stout stems show the beauty of the flowers to perfection.....10

Meteor, large, rich, velvety, mahogany colored flowers that show to excellent advantage in massing or edgings. It is very hardy.....10

Peacock. A beautiful large flowered variety of English origin. The upper petals are a handsome shade of ultramarine blue, much resembling the blue spots on a peacock's wings, hence its name.....10

Red Flowered, Victoria. The blooms are of good substance and form, and deep claret-red color, similar to that of the blood-red variety of single wall flowers.....25

Bugnot's Very Large Stained, Mixed, an extra large flowering beautiful five blotched race; plants vigorous, with short stalks bearing well above the foliage, immense flowers of fine form and substance. Extra fine.....25

Extra Choice Mixed, from choicest named flowers.....15

Choice Mixed.....10

Fine Mixed.....5

Collection of thirteen splendid varieties.....1 00

**PANSY, LORD BEACONSFIELD.****PANSY, TRIMARDEAU.**

PASSION FLOWER.—(*Passiflora*)—A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers.
Cerulea, half hardy deciduous climber, with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty.....10
Coccinea, magnificent green-house climber, with brilliant scarlet blossoms in the form a double coronet or crown...20

PEAS, Everlasting—(*Lathyrus Latifolius*)—A perennial climber, producing a succession of white, rose and purple blossoms in clusters. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial; ten feet high.....10
Rose.....15
White.....15
Mixed.....15

PELARGONIUM—(See Geranium).

PENTSTEMON.—Handsome, half hardy, herbaceous perennials, much in favor for bedding out. Flowers bell shaped in racemes or spikes constantly produced throughout the season.....10
Mixed, seed saved from collection of best varieties.....10

PERILLA. *Nankinensis* *Atropurpurea* *Laciniata*.—Ornamental foliage plants similar to Coleus. Fine for bedding with silver leaved plants. Foliage metallic bronze. Same culture as for Coleus. Half hardy annual.....5

PERIWINKLE—(See Vinca).



PETUNIA, SINGLE DWARF COMPACT.

PETUNIA.—Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in cold frame or hot bed, and transplanted eighteen inches apart. Tender perennial, but bloom profusely the first season. One and a-half feet high. The fully double Petunias do not produce seed, so that to procure double flowering plants we must use seed of single flowers, which have been carefully fertilized by pollen from double ones. The seed we offer is the result of careful hybridization, and can be depended upon to give as large a proportion of double flowers as any.

Nyctaginiflora, pure white.....5
Countess of Ellesmere, deep rose, white throat.....10
Finest Striped and Blotched.....10
Single Dwarf Compact, (*Unimitable Dwarf*), bushy plants of six to eight inches in height, covered with beautifully striped and blotched flowers.....15
Fine Mixed.....5
Double Mixed.....20

LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIAS.

Brilliant Rose, exceedingly beautiful large flowers of the brightest rose color. A distinct color in petunias.....25
Grandiflora Robusta fl. pl., dwarf, of robust growth, forming a compact, upright, branched bush, about ten inches in height and fourteen inches in width, with double flowers in all shades of colors existing in petunias.....25
Superbissima, Mixed. The flowers are of immense size, superbly colored, and each with a large throat.....25
Double Fringed, Brilliant Rose, bears large, exceedingly double flowers of the most brilliant rose color. Very desirable.....50
Extra Double Fringed, many colors, beautifully fringed, a good percentage double.....50
Fringed and Stained, Mixed, very desirable.....20
Choicest Mixed.....15
Large Flowered, Mixed.....10



PHLOX DRUMMONDI, LARGE FLOWERING.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—Very hardy annuals, thriving in almost any situation, and unequalled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July first and remain literally covered with bloom until after severe frosts late in autumn. For masses of separate colors, or for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high.

Fine Mixed.....5

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX.

Alba, pure white.....10
Black Warrior, very dark purple.....10
Scarlet, black center.....10
Rosea, deep rose.....10
Carmine Red.....10
Kermesina Alba Oculata, rosy crimson, white eye.....10
Splendens, crimson, pure white eye; one of the finest of this strain.....10
Isabellina, creamy-yellow. Very desirable.....10
Rosy Chamois, beautiful shade of rose.....10
Stellata Splendens, rich crimson, with star-shaped white eye.....10
Extra, Choicest Mixed, composed of the best of the large flowered varieties.....10

PHLOX PERENNIAL.—The varieties of the perennial phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding and border plants. They are hardy and need no protection; will flourish in any soil, succeeding better, however, in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Mixed seeds saved from splendid sorts.....10

PICOTEE—(See Carnation).



PETUNIA, FRINGED.

PINK—(*Dianthus*).—The *Dianthus* family furnishes the florist with many of his most beautiful flowers, including the Carnation, Sweet William, Florist's, Chinese and Japan Pinks, in all their varieties. Hardy and half hardy biennials and perennials, but nearly all blooming the first year from seed.

Double Brilliant Red, new. This beautiful variety is easily cultivated and its intense brilliant red flowers are very attractive. Very valuable for cut flowers and in bouquets.....10



PINK, DOUBLE CHINA.

Double China Mixed, a biennial of dwarf habit; flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second.....5

Heddewig's Double, flowers very large and double, and of various shades of brilliant colors. Half hardy annual...10

Heddewig's Single Mixed, flowers deeply fringed or feathered, one-half hardy annual.....5

Double Diadem, very regular, densely double, and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. One-half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....10

Double Imperial. Very double and of a great variety of colors. About one foot high.....5

Double Japan, to be properly appreciated, these should be seen; rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....10



PINK, HEDDEWIG'S SINGLE.

PINK.—**Double Florist's** (*Plumarius Scoticus fl. pl.*) This is the double form of the common hardy garden pink; hardy perennial.....25

Eastern Queen, beautifully marbled; the broad bands of rich mauve upon the paler surface of the petals are very striking and pretty. One-half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....10

Crimson Belle, rich, vivid crimson like color; flowers of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely laciniated. One-half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....10

For *Dianthus Barbatus*, see *Sweet William*; for *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, see *Carnation*.

POPPY—(*Papaver*).—Well known hardy annuals flowering in great profusion throughout the summer.

Iceland, single mixed. The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and with their long stems are well suited for cutting. The plants are perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and the lovely white, yellow and orange-red flowers are in bloom from early summer until October. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed.....10

Tulip Poppy, bright scarlet, each plant producing about fifty large splendid flowers well above the foliage. The two outer petals of the flower, form a tulip cup; after a time black spots appear at the base of each petal. Strikingly beautiful, reminding one of a dazzling bed of tulips; about one foot high.....10



TULIP POPPY.

The Shirley. Everyone knows the old common corn poppy, or red weed, with its bright scarlet flowers. This is a strain of this magnificent species, which sports to numberless shades of color, from pure white to rose, pink, carmine and deepest crimson. If cut when the flowers first open, they may be kept many days in bouquets.....10

Bracteatum, large, orange-crimson flowers.....5

Orientele, large, gorgeous scarlet blossoms: bottom of petals black.....5

Umbrosum, rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal: one of the most showy.....5

Carnation, double white.....5

" mixed, large, showy double flowers of various colors; two feet high.....5

—Carnation Poppy, under the name of *Papaver somniferum*, is the sort used extensively for the extraction of opium.



DOUBLE PORTULACA.

PORTULACA.—There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color as a bed of portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Tender annual; about six to eight inches high.

PORTULACA, SINGLE VARIETIES.

Alba , pure white.....	5
Aurea , deep golden.....	5
Caryophylloides , carnation striped.....	5
Striata , striped yellow.....	5
Fine mixed	5

PORTULACA, DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Not all the plants will come double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather.

Double, white	15
" orange	15
" scarlet	15
" rose striped	15
" sulphur	15
" mixed	10

PRIMROSE, Evening—(*Ecnothera*).—Produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only towards and during evening. Blossoms three to four inches across, usually yellow or white, and very freely and constantly produced.

Acaulis alba. Of prostrate habit, the leaves lying on the ground; produces an abundance of large, white flowers about three inches across. Hardy perennial; six inches high.....10

Lamarckiana, superb spikes of large, bright yellow blossoms about four inches across. Hardy biennial, but blooms the first year; height four feet.....5

PRIMULA SINENSIS.—(*Chinese Primrose*).—These are, perhaps, the most desirable of all house blooming plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border, they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year.

FRINGED CHINESE PRIMROSE.

Alba Magnifica , large, pure white.....	25
Cærulea , blue.....	25
Scarlet	25
Rose	25
Mont Blanc , pure white.....	25
Punctata Elegantissima , flowers velvety crimson, fringed and spotted on the edge with white.....	25
Choicest Mixed , from choicest of best fringed varieties.....	25
" Fern Leaved, Mixed	25

DOUBLE FRINGED VARIETIES.

The following are very choice, and are highly recommended. They will produce a large percentage of double flowers.

Double, Crimson	50
" White	50
" Red	50
" Mixed	50

PRIMULA JAPONICA—(*Japanese Primrose*).—The beautiful, large various colored flowers stand in whorls, pyramidically arranged on stout flower stems; one foot high. Though perennial new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year.

Mixed.....25

After sowing the seeds of *Primula Japonica* let them remain in a cool and moist place for four or five weeks, then place in a frame or house where there is bottom heat, and they will grow freely.

PYRETHRUM—(*Feverfew*).—Very useful and universally admired, ornamental foliage bedding plants. Sow from December to April, in shallow boxes, in a temperature of 60°. As soon as the young plants can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes, where they may remain until the time of planting out into the open ground in May. (Also see *Matricaria*).

Partheniifolium aureum—(*Golden Feather*), beautiful, gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white; height one foot.....10

Partheniifolium aureum selaginoides, has finely cut, fern like leaves of bright golden yellow color. Extra fine for bedding. Height one foot. Half hardy perennial.....10

Roseum. From the dried and powdered flowers of this is made the famous insecticide, *Persian Insect Powder*. Flowers large, yellow and rose colored; handsome. Hardy perennial; height two feet.....10

Sow the seed of *Pyrethrum Roseum* in boxes of prepared soil, as early as the season will permit, and transplant to sixteen inches apart whenever the plants are large enough. The largest crop of flowers is produced the second season. They should be gathered when in full bloom, dried carefully and stored in paper bags. Before using, the flowers should be powdered as fine as possible.

QUAKING GRASS—(See *Briza*).

RHODANTHE.—One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of everlastings. The flowers are of various colors. For winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and if dried in the shade will retain their brilliancy for years. Tender annual; one foot high.

Manglesi, rich rose with golden center.....10

Maculata, rosy crimson with bright yellow disc.....10

Maculata alba, white with yellow disc.....10

Mixed.....10

RICINUS—(See *Castor Bean*).



FRINGED CHINESE PRIMROSE.

ROCKET.—(*Hesperis Matronalis*).—The sweet rocket produces clusters of flowers which are very fragrant during the evening. The seed readily germinates in the open ground with very little care. Hardy perennial; one and a-half feet high.

Sweet, purple 5
 " white 5



ROSE, MULTIFLORA DWARF PERPETUAL.

ROSE.—*Multiflora Dwarf Perpetual, Mixed.*—A most distinct and valuable addition to our list of flowers, especially so because of the ease with which fine blooming plants can be raised from seed. If the seed is sown in the greenhouse from January to March they will produce dwarf compact bushes, about sixteen inches high, which will come into bloom from April to July and continue to produce clusters of fine single and double roses till cut down by frost. The different plants will give flowers of all the shades of color common among roses. Tender perennial, blooming the first year. 15

ROSE CAMPION.—(See *Agrostemma Coronaria*).

ROSE OF HEAVEN.—(See *Agrostemma Cœli-rosa*).

SALPIGLOSSIS.—Very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored, erect, funnel-shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue, and almost black. Bloom from August to October. Half hardy annual; one and a-half to two feet high.

Fine Mixed, hybrid varieties 10

SALVIA.—(*Flowering Sage*).—Very ornamental; flowers borne in spikes of fiery red, crimson or blue, and continue in bloom in open ground until after severe frosts. Start in heat and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height two to three feet.

Splendens, brilliant scarlet. 10
 Patens, pure blue. 20

SANVITALIA.—*Procumbens, Double.*—Very pretty, dwarf, trailing plants; excellent for rock work, borders or edging of beds. It is so completely covered with flowers as to nearly hide the foliage. Double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow, resembling a miniature double Zinnia. Hardy annual; six inches high. 5

SCABIOSA.—(See *Mourning Bride*).

SCARLET FLAX.—(See *Linum*).

SENSITIVE PLANT.—(*Mimosa pudica*).—An interesting and curious plant, with globular heads of pink flowers, well known for the extreme irritability of its leaves and foot stalks, which close and droop at the slightest touch, or in cloudy, damp weather, and during the night. Tender annual; height one and a-half feet. 5

SMILAX.—No twining plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. Indispensable to florists; its hard texture enables it to be kept several days after being cut without wilting. The seed germinates very slowly, sometimes requiring three or four months. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high. 10

SNAPDRAGON.—(*Antirrhinum*).—An old border plant, with dark and glossy leaves, and large, curiously shaped flowers with finely marked throats. They have been much improved of late years by careful selection. They blossom the first season from seed sown in spring. Tender perennial; one and one-half to two feet high.

Majus Album, pure white. 5
 " Brilliant, crimson, white throat. 5
 " Delila, white throat. 5
 Fine Mixed, all the best colors. 5

SOLANUM Pseudo Capsicum.—Ornamental fruit bearing plants, useful for conservatory or drawing-room decoration. The foliage is handsome and the fruit is attractive in appearance, but not edible; covered with a profusion of miniature, pepper-shaped scarlet fruit. Tender perennial, one and a half to two feet high. 10

STIPA PENNATA.—(See *Feather Grass*).

STOCKS.—The Stocks as now grown are indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted. To such perfection has selection brought them, that good seed will give a large proportion of flowers as double and as large as the named sorts grown from cuttings.

Double German Ten Weeks, mixed. 10
 " " " " " pure white. 15

INTERMEDIATE or AUTUMNAL STOCKS.

The Intermediate Stocks, if sown at the same time as the "Ten Weeks," will succeed them in bloom, thus affording flowers continuously until late in the fall. If sown in pots, late in the summer, they will bloom the following spring.

Intermediate, white. 15
 Intermediate, scarlet. 15

BROMPTON and EMPEROR STOCKS.

These Stocks should have the same treatment as the "Intermediate." They cannot endure our winters unless protected.

Brompton, mixed, blooms well in winter. Half hardy biennial; one and a half feet high. 10

Emperor, or Perpetual, mixed, the fine spikes of bloom are rich and attractive. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high. 15



STOCKS.

SUMMER CYPRESS (See *Belvidere*).

SUNFLOWER.—Adapted by its stately growth for a background to a lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. The seed is used for feed and oil. Hardy annual.

Globosus Fistulosus, produces very large, exceedingly double flowers of bright yellow color; about five feet high. 5

Large Russian, a strong growing, single variety, about six feet high; the stalks are sometimes used for fuel. 5

SWAN RIVER DAISY (See *Brachycome*).



SALVIA, SPLENDENS.

SWEET PEAS.

(LATHYRUS ODORATUS.)

Peas, for the list of distinct and beautiful varieties is now so large that no one will ever tire of them.

CULTURE.—Sweet Peas do best in a moderately rich soil, which has been made so by repeated manurings rather than by a single heavy application. The use of fresh manure or even a large quantity of well rotted manure tends to produce coarse vines and smaller, weaker colored flowers. Work the soil thoroughly as early in the spring as it can be done without making it sticky and hard; then make a trench about six inches deep and about eight inches wide at the bottom, the sides sloping to the surface, and sow the seeds in double rows six inches apart, dropping in each row from six to twenty-four seeds to the foot, according as size or quantity of bloom is most desirable; thin sowings will give the largest flowers and thick sowings the most of them. Cover with one to two inches of soil *and see that the ends of the partially filled trenches are open, so that no water can stand in them.* After the plants are about five inches high, fill up the trench; this method secures deep rooting essential to long continued blooming, without danger of losing the seed from too deep planting. As fast as the flowers come into full bloom they should be cut, for if the pods are allowed to form, the plants will soon stop flowering.

Our list of Sweet Peas includes all of the best varieties, both old and new.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR SWEET PEAS.

ALL OUR PRICES ON SWEET PEAS INCLUDE POSTAGE.

ADONIS.—Standard long, erect, rose carmine; wings very long, darker than standard, and with a purple tinge. An early and wonderfully abundant bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

ALBA MAGNIFICA.—White, with a tinge of yellow-green in back of standard. Strong grower and abundant bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

APPLE BLOSSOM.—Standard rose pink; lighter at the base; wings lighter than standard. A very large and handsome flower.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

BLANCHE FERRY.—Standard, medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink; wings large, rounded and nearly white. Plant dwarf, and an early and abundant bloomer, giving more flowers and continuing to furnish them longer than any other sort. This variety is now recognized as the best of the older and cheaper sorts either for forcing or the garden.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

BLUSHING BEAUTY.—An exceedingly large, perfectly formed and beautifully colored flower. Standard large, very thick, and both it and the wings are a peculiarly beautiful, delicate, soft pink. One of the most popular varieties.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

BOREATTON.—One of the darkest and richest colored. Standard large, rounded and rich satin-like maroon. The large, broad, expanded wings are similar in color to the standard, but with a slight tinge of blue. Vine short, but vigorous. An early and abundant bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

BUTTERFLY.—Standard a combination of shades of violet and lavender, difficult to describe, but having a beautiful effect; it is often notched on the sides. Wings similar in color to the standard, but deeper at the edge. Plant dwarf and a very abundant bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES.—The bluest of Sweet Peas. Standard large, broad, bright purple-blue; wings expanded, and lighter and brighter blue than the standard. Flower stems long and usually producing three blossoms each.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

CARDINAL.—Flowers medium sized. Standard intense crimson scarlet; wings large, broad and darker than standard. A persistent and fine bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR.—Very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender. The flowers are large and of great substance.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

CUPID.—This is one of the most distinct varieties ever introduced. The plants form a compact, moss-like bunch, about nine inches high and about eighteen inches across and produce an abundance of clear white flowers of fair form and substance. It is well suited for growing in pots or as a border plant. No lover of sweet peas should fail to try this novelty as it is the first of an entirely distinct race.

Packet (20 seeds), 25c.; Half Packet (10 seeds), 15c.

DELIGHT.—Flower comparatively small, but very graceful and a delicately shaded pink color, making it very attractive. Plant dwarf and wonderfully floriferous.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

The Sweet Pea has become one of the most popular of cultivated flowers, and admired not only in the largest and best "places," but in the humblest garden. Not only do they readily adapt themselves to circumstances, giving some bloom no matter how unfavorable the conditions, but repay better care and culture, with a proportionate abundance of bloom. Everyone who cultivates flowers should plant Sweet

Peas, for the list of distinct and beautiful varieties is now so large that no one will ever tire of them.

DOROTHY TENNANT.—Flowers warm violet, very large and finely formed. Standard broad, incurved or hooded; wings very large, rounded. The nearly self colored flowers are borne near together on long stems, making this one of the most effective and beautiful sorts.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.—Standard long, erect, flat, a beautiful shade of deep rose carmine; wings very large and darker than the standard. An early and free bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

DUKE OF CLARENCE.—A fine flower with large standard and wings of uniform shade of rose claret; somewhat like Boreatton but lighter and brighter.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

EMILY HENDERSON.—Standard of fine form; it has the slight notch common in many of the best Eckford varieties, but it is not deep enough to impair the beauty of the flower. Wings broad and well expanded. The flowers are pure white and borne in threes well together on long stout stems; this blooming habit and the clear white color make this variety one of the best of Sweet Peas, and unquestionably the best white. Plant dwarf, early and a wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY.

—Like the Blanche Ferry but the plant is more dwarf and very much earlier. We cannot say too much in praise of this variety. It is fully two weeks earlier than any other sort and on our trial grounds the rows planted with Extra Early Blanche Ferry were covered with flowers when only an occasional bud could be found on the earliest of sixty varieties with which it was compared.

Per packet, 10c.; ounce, 40c.

FAIRY QUEEN.—Standard nearly white, but shaded with rose and marked with delicate violet lines. A small flower, but delicate and pretty.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

FIREFLY.—Very bright and intense crimson-scarlet of good size and form.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

GAIETY.—The standard of this superb striped sort is perfectly round, fully expanded and of great substance and both it and the graceful wings are striped with purple-pink on lighter ground. One of the best of the striped sorts.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

HER MAJESTY.—This has been pronounced by many, one of the best of Mr. Eckford's introductions. The flowers are large and both the standard and very large wings are beautifully curved and a delicate rose-pink color.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

IGNEA.—Standard narrow, long, erect, rich magenta rose; wings darker colored. A brilliant and attractive flower.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

INDIGO KING.—Standard round, flat, very rich purple maroon; wings very broad and bluer than the standard. A distinct and showy flower.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

INVINCIBLE SCARLET.—An old sort, bright scarlet. The vigorous vine furnishing a profusion of brilliantly colored flowers.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

INVINCIBLE WHITE.—A fine strain of pure white.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

TWO GLORIOUS NEW SWEET PEAS

KATHERINE TRACY

EXTRA
EARLY
BLANCHE FERRY

INTRODUCED IN 1895 BY
D. M. FERRY & Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES SEE BACK OF THIS PLATE.

Two New American Sweet Peas....

Each Unrivalled
in its Class.

INTRODUCED BY US IN 1895.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry.

THE EARLIEST SWEET PEA AND THE BEST FOR FORCING.

In full bloom two weeks before any other sort, of dwarf habit, and flowers profusely the whole season.

THE Sweet Pea is to-day one of the most popular flowers in cultivation and numbers among its enthusiastic admirers thousands of skillful cultivators, some of whom devote a great deal of time and wisely directed effort to its improvement. They have produced many beautiful varieties and made wonderful improvement in size and shape of flower and range of color, but have failed to develop a kind equaling the original Blanche Ferry, as first sent out by us, in practical usefulness as a flower for the million. We never cease our efforts to improve the old as well as the new varieties on our list, and as a result of our labor, sent out last year the **Extra Early Blanche Ferry** as distinctly earlier, more dwarf and a more abundant and long continued bloomer than the original. We knew what the seed had done with us, and had great faith in it, but were hardly prepared for the wonderful and universal success of others with it. The results of thousands of trials made in 1895 demonstrate that the **Extra Early Blanche Ferry** is from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort; that it is, with the exception of "Cupid," the most dwarf variety; that it is the most abundant and long continued bloomer yet produced, and that it has, in the highest degree, those qualities of plant and flower which have made the Blanche Ferry the most popular Sweet Pea in the world. It seems an ideal sort for forcing, being vastly superior to any other kind for this use, and is just as valuable for out door planting. If you can't have but one variety, take the **Extra Early Blanche Ferry**.

Per Packet (*about 35 seeds*), 10 cents. Per Ounce, 40 cents, Postpaid.

Katherine Tracy.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST PINK SWEET PEA.

Exquisitely beautiful in Color.

Perfect in Form.

Unsurpassed in Size.

WHILE we believe that a Sweet Pea having the hardiness and other good qualities of the **Extra Early Blanche Ferry**, is really the most useful and so the highest type, we do not ignore the value of the larger and more delicately colored exhibition sorts. We sent out with the **Extra Early Blanche Ferry** last year, the **Katherine Tracy** as the most perfectly formed, delicately colored and largest pink Sweet Pea. We have been told we did not say half enough in its praise; that not only is the flower perfect in form, color and size, but that springing as it did from the Blanche Ferry, through the Emily Henderson, the vine has the hardiness and long blooming habit of that sort, thus adding immensely to its value. This American sort is fully equal to the best of Eckford's introductions in size, form and color, and has also the good qualities of the American kinds, thus justifying us in pronouncing it the best large flowering Sweet Pea.

Per Packet (*about 35 seeds*), 10 cents. Per Ounce, 40 cents, Postpaid.

One Ounce each of these MAGNIFICENT NEW AMERICAN SWEET PEAS, 75 cents, Postpaid.

KATHERINE TRACY.—Standard of the largest size, very round and flat; a delicate and velvet like shade of light but brilliant vermilion rose; wings very large, of the same shade as the standard. This nearly self colored new sort is the finest pink Sweet Pea in existence.

Per packet, 10c.; ounce, 40c.

LADY BEACONSFIELD.—A large and handsomely formed flower; the standard bright but delicate salmon-pink while the wings are of primrose-yellow. A fine and effective flower.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

LADY PENZANCE.—A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink with a slight tinge of orange.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

LEMON QUEEN.—Standard large, round, waved at the edge; delicate shade of very light rose pink, with primrose yellow shade on the back; wings very large and same color as standard. The whole flower becomes nearly white as it matures; and is one of the most beautiful of the newer sorts.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

LOTTIE ECKFORD.—Standard broadest at base; a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue; wings very large, long and shaded lavender, deepening to violet at edge. When the stock is as true as what we offer, it is a most effective and beautiful sort.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

MONARCH.—Standard large, fine form, rich maroon; wings very large and expanded, quite similar in color to the standard, but having a blue shade. One of the newer Eckford varieties.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

MRS. ECKFORD.—Plant very strong growing and vigorous. Flowers very large, of great substance and perfect form. The petals, both in the standard and wings, show a delicate and beautiful shade of primrose yellow at first, but become white as the flower matures. This is one of and by many considered the best of the newer sorts, and no lover of sweet peas should fail to plant a liberal supply.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

MRS. GLADSTONE.—Standard very large, thick and fine formed; brilliant, but soft rose pink; wings large, nearly the same shade as standard. Plant dwarf, and a free and continuous bloomer. One of the best of the pink varieties.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

MRS. SANKEY.—Standard round, perfect in form, very thick, delicate shell pink; wings of fine form and a little lighter than standard. Although often described as a pure white, we consider this one of the most delicately beautiful of the pink varieties, only becoming white as it fades.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

ORANGE PRINCE.—Standard pink suffused with yellow; wings bright light pink. Although the flowers are not equal to some in size and form, yet the color is so distinct that it is worthy of cultivation.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

PRIMROSE.—Standard medium size, rather long, yellowish white in front and pronounced primrose yellow on the back; wings are large, well formed and nearly white.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

ALL OUR PRICES ON SWEET PEAS INCLUDE POSTAGE.

PRINCESS BEATRICE.—Standard of fine form, bright rose pink; wings similar in color to the standard; very large and well expanded. Plant dwarf and free blooming.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter colored than standard.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Standard short, round; wings very large and well expanded. The flowers are clear white and the plant a free bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

QUEEN OF THE ISLES.—Standard rose white; nearly covered with stripes and splashes of deep rose red; wings very large and long; striped like the standard but with a more purple shade. A very strong grower.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

SENATOR.—Standard broad, very large, delicate lavender nearly covered with stripes and splashes of purple maroon; wings medium size, round, and striped with a bluer shade than the standard. Plant vigorous and a late bloomer.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 55c.

SPLENDOR.—Standard very broad, a rich purple red; wings large, bluer but lighter than standard. This is one of the strongest colored and most effective varieties on our list.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

VENUS.—Standard large, of fine form and substance; a delicate and yet brilliant warm rose pink; wings similar to the standard. Plant very vigorous and by many considered the best of the newer sorts.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

WAVERLEY.—In this, we have in both wings and standard a beautiful blending of rose pink and lavender blue shades which vary as the flower matures. The variety is one of good size, form and substance, and cannot fail to please.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

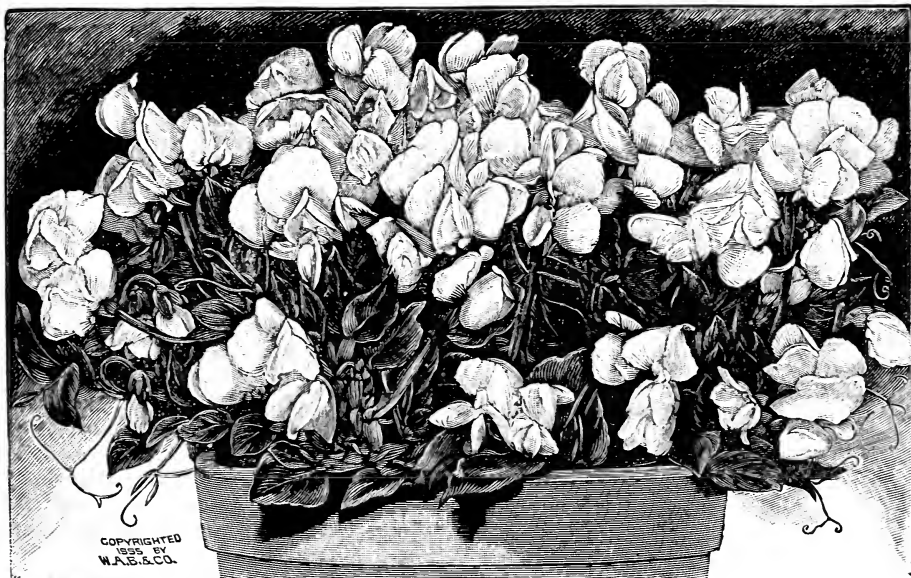
ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS.—We question if there is any more satisfactory way of growing sweet peas than in a mixed row, but in order to get the best results we must have choice seed with the different varieties wisely proportioned. This mixture is made up by us from stock of the best of the Eckford varieties which we have produced separately and there is no better mixture of these fine large flowering sorts than ours.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

CHOICE MIXED.—We cannot recommend this mixture too highly, as it is made up of the best of the named sorts in such large variety and proportion that it cannot fail to give satisfaction. There is just the right proportion of white, bright red, pink and other colors to make a brilliant show in the garden. We use unsparingly the choicest sorts, new and old, and so proportioned as to give the best effect in the row and furnish the most satisfactory flowers.

Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

We would not have our readers think that these are all the Sweet Peas we have cultivated and are familiar with; we believe we have given every sort in cultivation a fair trial, and if we have omitted any sort offered by others, it is because we think our list contains similar varieties as good or better.



A SINGLE PLANT OF CUPID SWEET PEAS.

(See full description on page 70).

In regular size packets (20 seeds each), per packet, 25c.; 5 packets, \$1.00; per dozen packets, \$2.00.
In half size packets (10 seeds each), per packet, 15c.; 2 packets, 25c.; 10 packets, \$1.00.

SWEET SULTAN—(*Centaurea moschata*).—Produces a striking effect in mixed borders, and is useful for forming bouquets of cut flowers in connection with other colored flowers. Hardy annual; two feet high.

Atropurpurea, purple..... 5



SWEET WILLIAM.

SWEET WILLIAM—(*Dianthus Barbatus*).—For display in the garden the Sweet

William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following summer; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

Pure white..... 5

Black, reddish, velvety black..... 5

Fine mixed..... 5

Mixed Double, many colors..... 10

TAGETES—(See Marigold).

TORENIA Fournieri. A fine annual, with large sky blue blossoms, with three spots of dark indigo blue, and a yellow stain in the center. Extremely handsome grown in pots or shaded border. The darkest spotted varieties..... 10

TREE CYPRESS—(*Ipomopsis elegans*).—A handsome plant, with fine, feathery foliage, somewhat like that of the Cypress Vine, with long spikes of beautiful flowers; equally desirable for out door or conservatory cultivation. Half hardy biennial; three feet high. *Mixed varieties*..... 5

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSE—(See Canary Bird Flower).

TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM—(See Nasturtium, Tall).

TROPÆOLUM MINOR—(See Nasturtium, Dwarf).

VALERIAN, GREEK—(*Polemonium coeruleum*).—An old, standard border plant, often called Jacob's Ladder, from its pinnately cleft leaves. Flowers blue, nodding at the ends of upright stalks. It blooms in June, is of easy cultivation and perfectly hardy. Perennial; two feet high..... 5

VERBENA.—No plant is more generally cultivated, or more deservedly so than the Verbena, as no plant excels it for masses in beds on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. If sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots, in winter, they will be in bloom sooner. Half hardy perennial trailer; one foot high.

Venosa, rich purple..... 5

Montana (*Drummond*), hardy; rose, changing into lilac..... 10

Hybrida, scarlet, scarlet blossoms..... 10

" *Defiance*, seed may be relied upon to produce the true, deep scarlet color..... 15

Hybrida, blue, all shades of blue..... 10

" *Italian striped*, beautiful..... 10

" *Auriculiflora*, various shades, all with distinct eye of white or rose..... 10

Hybrida, white, produces large, pure white flowers; fine for florists; comes true from seed..... 10

Hybrida compacta, mixed, distinct. The plant forms a compact bush about five inches high and eighteen inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers..... 25

Mammoth mixed, embraces a wide range of colors..... 25

Extra Choice mixed..... 15

Fine mixed, embraces all colors..... 10

Mixed..... 5



VINCA.

VINCA.—A genus of ornamental free flowering, green-hand some perennials, with glossy green foliage and handsome flowers. May be planted in warm, sunny border during summer. About fifteen inches high.

Rosea, rose with crimson eye..... 10

" *alba*, white, with crimson eye..... 10

Pure White..... 10

VIOLA TRICOLOR—(See Pansy).

VIOLET.—(*Viola*).—Well known, free flowering, hardy perennial, easily grown from seed. Succeeds best in a partially shaded, moist situation. Height six inches.

Sweet Scented, flowers blue, fragrant..... 10

Large Yellow..... 10

Cornuta, Mauve Queen, mauve colored..... 10

" *Purple* " deep purple..... 10

" *White*..... 10

VIRGINIA CREEPER—(See Ampelopsis).



VERBENA.

VIRGINIAN STOCK.—(*Cheiranthus Maritimus*).—Hardy annual, very useful for border or edging. A continual succession of blossoms may be kept up the whole season by sowing at intervals through the spring and summer. The flower and plant are quite as desirable as the Candytuft; grows about nine inches high. Red and white mixed.....5



WALL FLOWER, DOUBLE.

WALL FLOWER.—(*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).—The large massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hot-beds, and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots, and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and they will bloom all winter. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high.

Early Brown, brownish-red, fragrant flowers; large, thick spikes; early. Tender biennial.....10
Golden Tom Thumb, free flowering, of dwarf and compact habit; recommended for spring bedding.....10
Mixed double.....10



ZINNIA, DOUBLE.

WHITLAVIA.—*Grandiflora*.—A plant with delicate, handsome foliage, producing a constant succession of beautiful violet blue, bell shaped flowers in drooping clusters half an inch in length. Hardy annual; one foot high.....5

WIGANDIA CARACASANA.—Very ornamental plants, with immense veined leaves and stems covered with crimson hair. It grows rapidly and should be formed into a bush. Its large leaves and clusters of lilac flowers, which continue to open in succession for a long time, lend the plant a tropical aspect, and make it valuable for garden and lawn decoration.....10

WISTARIA CHINENSIS.—One of the most beautiful and rapid growing of hardy climbers. Frequently blooms both in spring and fall. The pale blue pea shaped flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters, similar in size and shape to a bunch of grapes. It thrives best in a light, rich soil.....20

XERANTHEMUM.—Of compact habit, free flowering and of the easiest cultivation. The leaves are covered with a silvery down and the flowers are pure white, deep purple and yellow, single and double. If gathered before fully opened and dried in the shade, they will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annual; one foot high. *Mixed varieties*.....10

ZEAL MAIZE—(*Striped Japanese Corn*)—*Zea Japonica fol. variegata*.—A variety of corn with ornamental foliage; leaves striped green and white. Half hardy annual; six feet high.....5

ZINNIA.—A very showy plant, with large, double flowers, which, when fully expanded, form hemispherical heads, become densely imbricated and might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. Half hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.

Double, yellow.....	5
“ scarlet.....	5
“ purple.....	5
“ violet.....	5
“ orange.....	5
“ white.....	5
“ black purple.....	5
“ dark violet.....	5
“ striped, or zebra, flowers striped and mottled with various colors. <i>Mixed</i>	10
Double, choice mixed, very fine.....	10
“ mixed.....	5

Pompon, double mixed, a strain of this popular flower in which all the colors peculiar to the Zinnia are found. The flowers are about half the size of the ordinary Zinnia and very double.....10

Haageana double, dwarf variety with double flowers of a deep orange color, and about one and a quarter inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers; height one foot.....10



ZINNIA, POMPON.

PRICES OF FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK.

Those who plant largely will find this a very economical mode of securing their seeds. We send postpaid, at prices annexed, but no discount or premiums can be allowed on Flower Seeds by weight. Half ounces will not be supplied of kinds which sell for less than 30 cents per ounce.

	PER OZ.		PER OZ.
Adonis Autumnalis	\$0 15	Hollyhock, Double Crimson	\$1 25
Ageratum Mexicanum	25	" Choicest mixed	1 00
" Tom Thumb, dwarf blue	50	" Mixed	90
Allysum, Sweet	25	" Chater's finest double mixed	2 25
" Little Gem, <i>Very Dwarf</i>	25	Hyacinth Bean, Purple	25
Amaranthus tricolor (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>)	40	" White	25
Aster, Dwarf Chrysanthemum, mixed	1 75	" Mixed	20
" Queen of the Market, mixed, very early	1 00	Ipomœa, Setosa	30
" Cocardeau or Crown, mixed	1 50	" Bona nox	20
" German Quilled, mixed	40	" Coccinea	20
" Dwarf Victoria, mixed	1 75	" Limbatia, mixed	20
" Victoria, fine mixed	1 75	" Fine mixed	20
" Victoria, in separate colors	2 00	Job's Tears	15
" Truffaut's Peony Flowered Perfection, in separate colors	2 00	Lantana, Finest French hybrids, mixed	40
" Truffaut's Peony Flowered Perfection, mixed	1 75	Larkspur, Double dwarf rocket, mixed	25
Bachelor's Button, mixed (<i>Corn Flower</i>)	15	Lupin, Hartwegi	20
Balloon Vine	20	" Cruikshanki	20
Balsam, Double Camellia, mixed	75	Lychnis, Chalcedonica	25
" Mixed Double Dwarf	50	Marigold, Meteor, large, very double	20
" Mixed Double Tall	35	" Prince of Orange, large, very double	20
Calliopsis, fine mixed (<i>Coreopsis</i>)	20	" Tagetes signata pumila	35
Canary Bird Flower (<i>Tropœolum Canariense</i>)	40	" African Double Dwarf, mixed	25
Candytuft, Fragrant White	15	" Cape (<i>Calendula pluvialis</i>)	20
" Purple	25	Mignonette, Golden Queen	25
" Rocket, Giant White (<i>Empress</i>)	40	" Sweet, large flowering	per lb., 75c.
" Fine mixed	per lb., \$1.25	" Machet, elegant for pots	25
Canna, fine mixed	20	Momordica balsamina (<i>Balsam Apple</i>)	25
" Crozy's Hybrids, finest mixed	50	Moonflower	60
Canterbury Bell, Single, mixed	25	Morning Glory, mixed	per lb., 50 cts.
" Double, mixed	50	Nasturtium, Dwarf mixed	20
Carnation, Extra Choice, Double mixed	2 75	" Lobbianum mixed, <i>trailing varieties</i>	25
" Marguerite, finest mixed	2 00	" Madame Gunter's Hybrids	30
" Double Dwarf Vienna, mixed, early	1 50	Pansy, Odier, or large stained	5 00
Castor Bean, mixed	15	" Bugnot's very large stained, mixed	per 1-8 oz., \$1.50
" Sanguineus	15	" Variegated and striped	1 50
" Giganteus	15	" Emperor William	1 50
" Zanzibariensis, mixed varieties	25	" King of the Blacks	1 25
Centaurea Gymnocarpa, <i>Silvery Gray Foliage</i>	75	" Meteor	2 00
Chrysanthemum Carnatum, mixed	20	" Pure Yellow	1 25
" Coronarum, Double White	20	" Snow Queen, white	1 25
" " Yellow	20	" Sky Blue	1 00
" " Mixed	20	" Trimardeau, very large flowered, mixed	2 00
Cineraria Maritima candidissima	40	" Large flowering Parisian, very large stained, mixed	2 50
Cobœa Scandens, rapid, handsome climber	60	" Extra choice mixed, large flowering	1 50
Cockscomb, Glasgow Prize	1 50	" Fine mixed	1 00
" Dwarf Rose	1 50	Peas, Everlasting, mixed, rose and white	60
" Yellow	1 50	Petunia, Finest Striped and Blotched	1 00
" Mixed	1 25	" Large flowered, choicest mixed, 1-16 oz., \$1.00	
Convolvulus, Minor, mixed (<i>Dwarf Morning Glory</i>), per lb., 50 cts	10	" Fine mixed	60
Cosmos, White	60	Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, extra choice mixed	75
" Mixed	40	" " in separate colors	1 00
Cypress Vine, Scarlet	25	" " Fine mixed	50
" White	25	Pink, Double China	25
" Mixed	25	" " Diadem	75
Dahlia, finest double mixed	1 50	" " Japan	60
Daisy, Double Red (<i>Longfellow</i>)	5 00	" Heddwig's Single, mixed	50
" Double White	4 50	Poppy, Carnation, Double white	20
" Double mixed, <i>finest quality</i>	3 00	" " Double mixed	20
Datura Wrighti	25	" The Shirley	50
" Chlorantha, fl. pl., double yellow	30	" Tulip	75
" Fastuosa Alba, double white	25	Portulaca, Large Flowering, Fine mixed	40
Eschscholtzia Californica, bright yellow	25	" " Double mixed	4 00
" " double white	75	Pyrethrum Aureum (<i>Golden Feather</i>)	75
" mixed	25	" Roseum (<i>Insect Powder Plant</i>)	75
Euphorbia Variegata	25	Salvia Splendens	2 00
Forget-Me-Not (<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>), blue	75	Scabiosa (<i>Mourning Bride</i>), double dwarf mixed	25
Four O'Clock, mixed, or in separate colors	10	Sensitive Plant (<i>Mimosa Pudica</i>)	40
Foxglove, splendid, mixed	25	Smilax	60
Gilia Tricolor	20	Snapdragon (<i>Antirrhinum</i>), fine mixed	40
Globe Anaranth, in separate colors	25	Stocks, Double German, Ten Weeks, mixed	1 00
" Mixed	20	" Double German, Ten Weeks, large flowering, mixed	1 75
Godetia Rosea Alba	25	Sunflower Globosus Pistulosus, double	15
Gourds, Japanese Nest Egg	25	Sweet Peas. For Prices of Sweet Peas see pages 70 and 71.	
" Siphon, or Dipper	25	Sweet William, Double mixed	60
" Orange	25	" Fine mixed	25
" Hercules Club	25	Verbena, Hybrid, Pure White	1 00
" Apple Shaped, striped	25	" Scarlet, extra choice	1 75
" Pear Shaped, ringed	25	" Defiance	1 25
" Bottle	25	" Blue	1 75
" Powder Horn	25	" Manmoth, mixed	2 50
" Mixed	20	" Extra choice mixed, <i>splendid</i>	1 25
Helichrysum Monstrosum, Double Mixed	40	" Fine mixed	75
Heliotrope, dark varieties, mixed	1 25	Wall Flower, Double mixed	2 50
" King of the Blacks	2 75	Wistaria Chinensis	60
Hollyhock, Double Lemon Yellow	1 25	Zinnia, Choice Double mixed	per lb., \$3.00
" Purple Red	1 25	" Double varieties in separate colors	35
" Deep Rose	1 25	" Striped or Zebra, mixed	60
" Pink	1 25		
" Pure White	1 25		
" Salmon, or Blush Pink	1 25		

BULBS AND ROOTS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

All bulbs and roots will be sent by mail or express, charges prepaid, when ordered at single or dozen rates. At the 100 rate they will be sent by express or freight, the purchaser paying the charges, unless otherwise stated. Not less than six of any one variety supplied at dozen rates, and not less than 25 at the 100 rate. Orders, with money, should be sent us as early as possible, and they will be filled in rotation. Bulbs subject to injury by frost will not be sent until such danger is over.

BEGONIAS,

TUBEROUS ROOTED.

The tubers which we offer are of the very best quality, and with proper care will give a beautiful display early in the summer. For growing in pots or boxes in the house, plant in rich, sandy soil, give good drainage and water freely after the leaves start, but do not let the soil become sour or logged from over watering. If it is desired to have a bed out-doors, select a shady, moist situation, making the bed rich with thoroughly rotted manure and leaf mold, if obtainable. Plant as soon as danger from frost is over. After the plants start into vigorous growth, keep well watered. If planted in a proper situation, no plants in cultivation will give a more magnificent display throughout the summer.

Baumanni.—This beautiful species may be cultivated in the open ground in summer if given a warm, sunny aspect. One plant will often produce twenty-five stout, vertical flower stalks. The flowers are single and each flower stalk produces from three to six flowers, which are borne well above the foliage. The large size and beauty of the flowers, their beautiful bright rose color and agreeable tea rose odor, especially recommend this superb plant. 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen.



BEGONIA, SINGLE TUBEROUS.

Single Tuberous Begonias.

Large, well ripened tubers.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Pink	15	1 50
Scarlet	15	1 50
White	15	1 50
Yellow	15	1 50
Mixed, in splendid variety	10	1 00

Double Tuberous Begonias.

Pink	30	3 00
White	30	3 00
Mixed, in splendid variety	25	2 50

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

Known as Elephant's Ears. One of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the North. It can be made to produce three to ten leaves three to four feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks four to six feet high. It is of easy culture, the chief requisites being an unlimited supply of fertilizer and water. You cannot make the soil too rich or keep it too wet for this plant. Very effective for the flower border and for planting out upon the lawn.

	EACH.	DOZ.
First size bulbs, nine inches and over in circumference	35	3 50
Second size bulbs, seven to nine inches in circumference	25	2 50
Third size bulbs, under seven inches in circumference	15	1 50

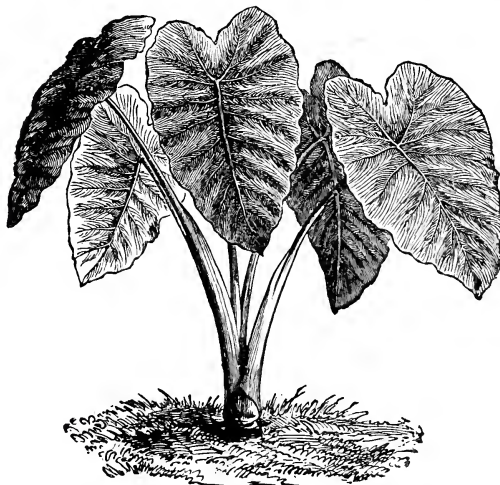


DAHLIA, DOUBLE.

DAHLIA.

The Dahlia has always been a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of colors so large and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. The roots are tender and easily injured by frost. They should be set out three feet apart, after all danger of frost is over, and during winter placed in a cool cellar, and not allowed to freeze. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes. Our collection of mixed dahlias is of the best, comprising all the positive colors, with their most striking shades.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Double Pink	25	2 50
" Scarlet	25	2 50
" White	25	2 50
" Yellow	25	2 50
" Mixed	20	2 00



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.



DIELYTRA, (BLEEDING HEART).

Tuberous rooted plants, blooming in the spring, favorably known almost everywhere. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots planted in spring or autumn will flower freely. The roots should be divided every third year. The flowers are delicate pink, very graceful, produced continuously from May to July. **20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.**

GLADIOLUS.

No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor, for in addition to the great intrinsic merit of the flower, it is *easy of cultivation, and blooms freely*. The culture is very simple. They thrive in almost any good soil, except a stiff clay, require full sunlight, and are only liable to injury from rank manure. Plant the bulbs six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches, and the small ones two inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm. Continue to plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer. In this way a succession of bloom may be had from midsummer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried, the earth and old bulbs removed, and then stored in a cool, dry place, secure from frost until spring.

Choice Named Gladiolus.

The following named varieties are selected with special reference to beauty of flower, range of color and habit of plant.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Adanson , rose-tinged lilac, large blotch on white ground, tinged yellow, edged with carmine flushed lilac.....	20	2 00
Angele , white, showy and effective.....	10	1 00
Brenchleyensis , rich, dark scarlet, very brilliant.....	5	50
Chameleon , large, slaty-lilac.....	15	1 50
Ceres , pure white, flamed lilac, desirable.....	8	75
Crystal Palace , long spike of pure white flowers, lower petals striped with purplish-violet.....	15	1 50
Eugene Scribe , tender rose, blazed with carmine-red, beautiful.....	10	1 00
Isaac Buchanan , one of the best yellow sorts yet introduced.....	8	1 00
John Bull , white, tinged with sulphur.....	8	75
La Candeur , white, lightly striped with carmine-violet, perfection.....	15	1 50
Lamarck , cherry colored, slightly tinted with orange, blazed with red, center very well lighted, very large, white stain.....	10	1 00
Le Poussin , light red, white blotch, handsome.....	15	1 50
Le Titien , rosy-scarlet, very brilliant.....	10	1 00
Lord Byron , brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white.....	10	1 00
Madame Monneret , rose, white stripe and carmine blotch.....	8	75
Marie Dumortier , white, slightly streaked with rose, violet-purple blotch.....	10	1 00
Martha Washington , pure, light yellow, lower petals slightly tinged with rose; stately and beautiful.....	10	1 00
Mons. Legouve , fiery red, white blotch, white line in each petal.....	15	1 50
Meyerbeer , brilliant scarlet, blazed with vermilion, very fine spike.....	15	1 50
Napoleon III , bright scarlet, the center of the petals white striped.....	8	75
Norma , pure white, sometimes tinged with pale lilac, extra fine.....	25	2 50
Ophir , dark yellow, purple blotch.....	20	2 00
Penelope , white, slightly tinged pink.....	15	1 50
Pepita , bright golden yellow, slightly striped carmine, the most free flowering yellow.....	20	2 00
Phœbus , brilliant red, with a large white stain ..	20	2 00
Princess of Wales , white, flaked carmine.....	10	1 00
Robert Fortune , orange-lake, shading off to purple-crimson, veined white.....	15	1 50

	EACH.	DOZ.
Shakespeare , white or blush-white, blazed with rosy carmine, large, rose-colored stain.....	15	1 50
Snow White , very fine.....	25	2 50
Sultana , bright satin rose, flamed with carmine; purple carmine blotch on white ground, choice.....	20	2 00
Van Dyck , crimson-amaranth, striped with white.....	15	1 50

Lemoine's Hybrid Gladiolus.

LARGE STAINED, OR BUTTERFLY.

A distinct race of this matchless class of plants characterized by the variety and strength of color of their flowers. The flowers last remarkably well, and no collection can be complete without them. All the varieties on this list are of decided merit.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Enfant de Nancy , purplish-red, lower petals deep crimson.....	10	1 00
Incendary , flowers very large, vermilion, rose colored throat, two lower petals scarlet-purple.....	10	1 00
LaFayette , flowers large, yellowish-salmon, large crimson blotches on lower petals.....	15	1 50
Talma , pale lilac, lower divisions violet-brown.....	15	1 50
Marie Lemoine , long spikes of fine, well expanded flowers, upper divisions of a pale cream color, flushed salmon-lilac, lower divisions spotted purplish-violet, bordered deep yellow.....	8	75
W. E. Gumbleton , flowers large and open, purplish-rose, streaked with deep carmine; spots velvet, surrounded with yellow, unusually beautiful.....	10	1 00

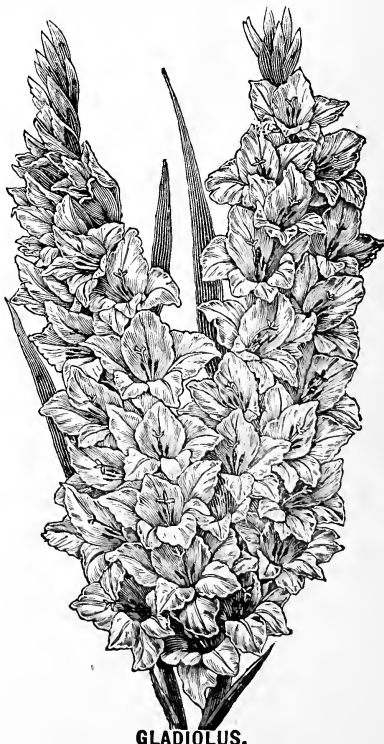
Gladiolus Childsi.

A class of hybrids between Gladiolus Gandevensis and Gladiolus Saundersoni which for varied and exquisite beauty has never been equaled. The flowers are of gigantic size, frequently eight inches across, borne on spikes four to five feet high, the upper two feet being covered with flowers. In color and markings they afford the widest range of any cultivated flower. Every color and shade known among Gladiolus is represented and some which have never been seen before, particularly blues, purple-blacks and whites, mottled with crimson, pink, yellow and white, so as to make each flower surpassingly beautiful. *Mixed varieties, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.*

Mixed Gladiolus.

These mixtures must not be confounded with the common mixed sorts. We recommend this stock with perfect confidence, as it is composed only of choice varieties. *Price per dozen includes postage. The 100 rate is by express at purchaser's expense.*

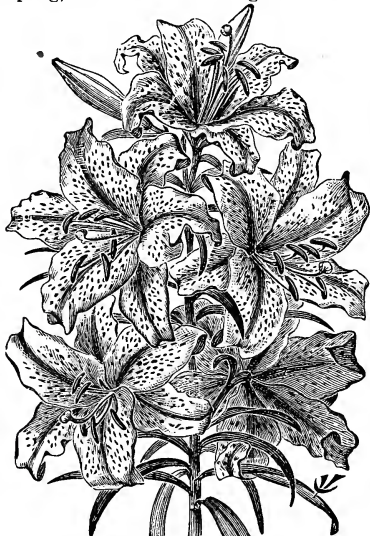
	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
Shades of Red, mixed	40	2 00
" Pink , ".....	50	2 50
" White , ".....	60	3 00
" Yellow , ".....	60	3 50
Choice Mixed, all colors	40	2 25



GLADIOLUS.

LILIES.

The Lily is admired for its queenly beauty, majestic grandeur and faultless purity. Nearly every variety will withstand the severity of our winters, and many are among the most hardy of our garden flowers. Their culture is simple, and with a little care failure is impossible. The bulbs should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground—the earlier the better. Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep, and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with very rotten cow manure, adding a liberal mixture of sand. Set the bulbs from three to five inches deep, according to size. During the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure, which will afford a slight protection to the bulbs and also materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows. Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. To produce *extra fine* specimens plant the bulbs in small pots (4-5 inches) early in spring, and raise them in the green-house or house.



LILIUM AURATUM.

Lilium Auratum. The glorious gold-banded lily of Japan, and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at its edges into the white. **25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Lilium Batemanni. A rare and beautiful lily from Japan, bearing large, apricot-tinted flowers of great beauty. **20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.**

Lilium Speciosum Album. Pure white flowers with a greenish band through the center of each petal. They are of great substance and very fragrant. **25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum. No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous Japan lilies. The six broad white or pink petals are thickly dotted with rose or carmine spots, and the graceful form, brilliant color and exquisite fragrance make them very effective and desirable. **20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.**

Lilium Longiflorum. The pure white flowers resemble the well known Bermuda Easter Lily, and are very fragrant. **15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.**

Tigrinum, Splendens (Improved Single Tiger Lily). Has very large flowers of excellent form; color, orange-salmon with dark spots. **15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.**

Tigrinum, flore pleno, (Double Tiger Lily). This magnificent lily is of stately habit, bearing immense clusters of very large double flowers on tall, strong stems; color, bright orange-red, spotted with black. **15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.**

Jacobean Lily (*Amaryllis Formosissima*). The brilliant deep scarlet flowers are often eight inches across, and in purity and brilliancy of color are unsurpassed. **15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.**

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Well known and universally admired spring flowering plants, equally well adapted to winter flowering, in the parlor or conservatory. The flowers are pure white, bell-shaped, freely produced and powerfully fragrant. Any lover of flowers can have a great deal of pleasure from a little clump of Lily of the Valley, at the cost of but very little labor. All that is necessary to do is to set a few pips in a moist,

shady situation and the plants will rapidly increase and furnish an abundance of bloom. They are perfectly hardy and need no protection. *Strong flowering pips, 30 cents per dozen, \$1.75 per 100, postpaid.*



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

MADEIRA VINE.

Tuberous rooted climber, with glossy, green leaves, and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called Mignonette Vine. It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers, vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter. **5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.**

TRITOMA.

Sometimes called Red Hot Poker. It is really a fine plant, pretty, hardy, tough, requiring some protection through winter. The flowers are produced in large spikes of rich, orange-red tinted flower tubes. Plant two feet apart, and in November cut the plants back near the ground, and cover the bulbs with dry litter, which remove in the spring. **20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.**

TUBEROSE.

The flowers of this popular plant are waxy-white, double, and so fragrant, that they perfume the whole atmosphere for some distance around. They are useful in button-hole bouquets, in large bouquets, or as single specimens. A good way to grow Tuberoses is to fill five-inch pots half full of cow manure, and the remainder, with good rich earth, mixed with sand. Plant the bulbs in this, in April, water moderately, and hasten growth by putting in a warm, light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather, if they do not, the pots can be brought in, and they will bloom in the house. *Double Dwarf Pearl, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, postpaid, \$2.00 per 100, by express or freight at purchaser's expense.*



TUBEROSE.

About September 1st next we will issue our Annual Catalogue of CHOICE DUTCH BULBS AND SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING. It will be sent free to all customers without ordering it, and to others who apply for it.

BOOKS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

FARM, GARDEN, FRUITS, FLOWERS, ETC.

Allen's New American Farm book	\$2 50
American Grape Growing and Wine Making.....	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2 00
Bommer's Method of Making Manures.....	paper 25
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing	1 00
Broom Corn and Brooms	cloth 50
Bulbs and Tuberous-Rooted Plants.....	cloth 20
Cauliflowers and How to Grow them.....	paper 20
Celery Growing and Marketing.....	cloth 1 00
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers.....	paper 60
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....	paper 75
Ferns and Ferneries.....	paper 30
Fuller's Practical Forestry, very complete.....	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1 50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist	1 50
Fuller's Strawberry Culturist	25
Gregory on Onion Raising.....	paper 30
Gardening for Profit.....	2 00
Gardening for Pleasure.....	2 00
Harlan's Farming with Green Manures.....	1 00
Harris' Talks on Manures	1 75
Hop Culture in the United States.....	1 50
Hop Culture.....	paper 30
How to Grow Onions on Muck Soil.....	paper 25

How to Destroy Insects on Flowers and House Plants.....	paper \$0 30
Insects and Insecticides.....	1 25
Kalamazoo Celery; its Cultivation and Secret of Success.....	paper 50
Mushrooms; How to Grow Them.....	1 50
Mushrooms; How to Grow Them (new).....	paper 10
My Vineyard at Lakeview.....	1 25
Onion Culture.....	paper 30
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Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1 50
Quinn's Pear Culture.....	1 00
Robinson's Mushroom Culture.....	50
Roe's Play and Profit in My Garden	1 50
Silos, Ensilage and Silage.....	50
Stewart's Irrigation.....	1 50
The Language of Flowers.....	cloth, 50c.; paper 25
The Rose; Ellwanger.....	1 25
Tobacco Culture.....	paper 25
Truck Farming in the South.....	1 50
Wheat Culture.....	paper 50
White's Cranberry Culture.....	1 25
Window Gardening.....	1 00

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.

Canary Birds.....	paper \$0 50
Dadd's American Reformed Cattle Doctor.....	2 50
Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow.....	paper 50
Harris on the Pig.....	1 50
Keeping One Cow.....	1 00
Lewis' Practical Poultry.....	1 50
Quimby's New Bee Keeping.....	1 50
Randall's Practical Shepherd.....	2 00

Stewart's Shepherd's Manual.....	\$1 50
Stoddard's An Egg Farm	50
The Family Horse.....	1 00
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor.....	1 00
Willard's Practical Butter Book	1 00
Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry.....	3 00
Yount on Sheep.....	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Batty's Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration.....	\$1 50
Everybody's Paint Book.....	1 00
How to be Your Own Lawyer.....	1 50
Hunter and Trapper.....	75

Ornamental Gardening for Americans	\$2 00
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book.....	35
Silk Culture.....	paper 30

HOW TO DESTROY INSECTS ON FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS.—This is just what it is designed to be, an answer to such questions as "How can I rid my plants of the little green lice, the red spider, the little jumping bugs, the earth worms, the ants?" and hundreds of other such questions. This book gives plain, concise directions for destroying all insects likely to injure plants. Many times a few lines from one of its hundred pages will enable one to save twenty times the cost of the book. **Price, 30c.**

BULBS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS, by C. L. ALLEN.—Their history, description, methods of propagation, and complete directions for their successful culture in the garden, dwelling and greenhouse. This book contains over 300 pages and is profusely illustrated. **Price, \$2.00.**

CELERY GROWING AND MARKETING A SUCCESS, by HOMER L. STEWART.—This valuable book was written by a professional celery grower, and the subject is treated so fully that by its aid any one can grow celery superior to much that may be found on the market. The directions for culture are very full and easily understood. **Price, \$1.00.**

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT, OR THE POOR MAN'S COW (new).—A practical book by a practical woman, explaining every detail of the best management of a cow to secure the most and best milk, and the care of the milk necessary to produce the best cream and butter. **Price, 50c.**

FARMING WITH GREEN MANURES ON PLUMGROVE FARM, by C. HARLAN.—The writer is an enthusiast on the subject of this increasingly popular method of enriching worn out, or maintaining the fertility of already good land. Every land owner should have this book. **Price, \$1.00.**

MUSHROOMS, HOW TO GROW THEM.—This is a practical treatise on Mushroom culture for profit and for pleasure by William Falconer. It embodies the experience of the author regarding the best methods of making this fascinating occupation a success. He visited many of the largest growers in this country and in Europe, and included in the body of the book such of their practices as seemed best adapted to general conditions. Printed on excellent paper and fully illustrated. **Price, \$1.50.**

MUSHROOMS; HOW TO GROW THEM (new).—A little book, but full of easily understood directions, which if followed would enable every one to grow their own supply of mushrooms. **Price, 10c.**

ORNAMENTAL GARDENING FOR AMERICANS, by ELIAS A. LONG.—This is a comprehensive and useful treatise on Ornamental Gardening by Mr. Long, the well known horticultural writer. We do not know of any other book that gives such extensive and reliable information regarding the arrangement and construction of ornamental gardens and lawns. **Price, \$2.00.**

THE FAMILY HORSE, by GEORGE A. MARTIN.—A book of the greatest value to every horse owner, as it deals with the care, feeding and management of the horse while in active use. **Price, \$1.00.**

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR, by WM. H. CLARKE.—The book contains clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of the respective animals with exact doses for each. The highest, best and latest authorities have been followed in the preparation of this work. Neatly bound in cloth. **Price, \$1.00.**

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—The compiler has crowded into this little book an astonishing amount of poetry, sentiment and information. Here one may find choice bits of verse about many of our common flowers; sentences and sentiments which may be delicately expressed by certain flowers, and a sort of dictionary of upwards of 600 of our common cultivated and wild flowers. The book is quite superior to many offered under similar titles. **Price, 50c. (cloth); 25c. (paper).**

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN FLOWER GARDENER.—This little book is crowded with suggestions as to methods, and one can find in it answers to such questions as to how to get satisfactory results from flower seeds or plants. **Price, 75c.**

WINDOW GARDENING.—This book was written specially as a help and encouragement to ladies and all flower-lovers, to assist them with judicious hints and suggestions in their efforts to make home more beautiful. The book is nicely bound, contains about 300 pages of valuable matter and is profusely illustrated. **Price, \$1.00.**

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

D. M. FERRY & CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

This very complete line of Tools is popular, and quite deservedly so. They are reliable and accurate, and do not get out of order. Every one is a labor saver and money earner. Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues for 1896.

Matthews Garden Drill.

THE STANDARD DRILL OF AMERICA.

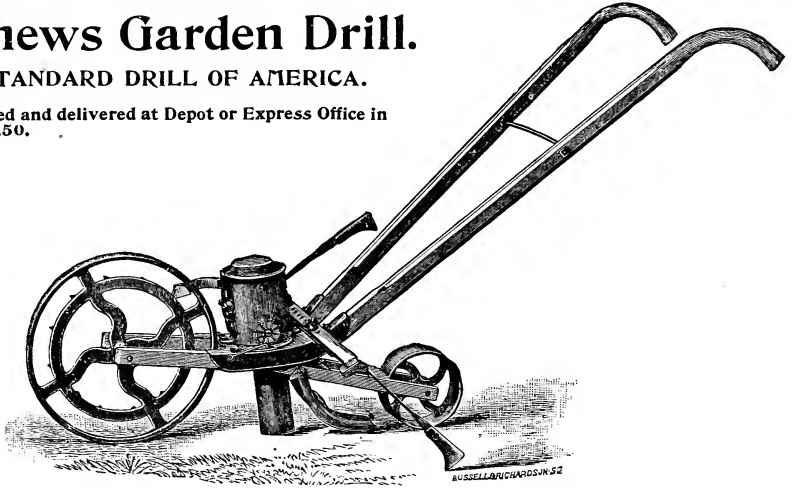
Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$6.50.

NONE BETTER CAN BE PROCURED.

It has been improved from time to time and is now acknowledged to be

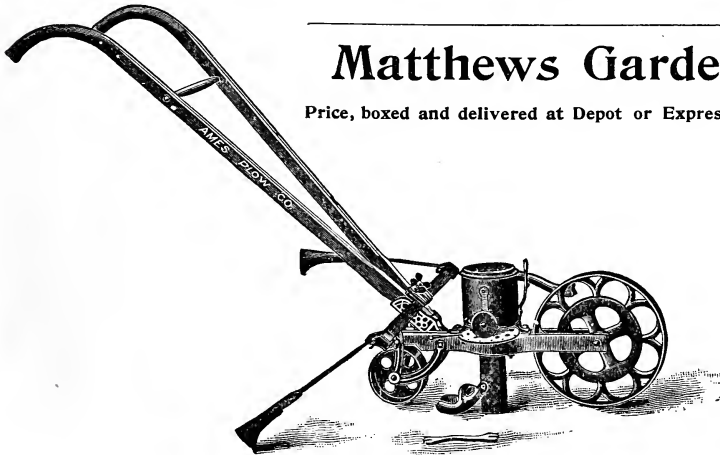
THE MOST PERFECT DRILL MADE.

It has been many years in use, and its still increasing sale is the best evidence of its merits. The Seed Cut-off and Improved Markers are not shown in this illustration, but they will be found on the Drill.



Matthews Garden GEM Drill.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$4.50.



This has been perfected to meet the demand for a low-priced drill. We here offer a drill with all the essential qualities of the Matthews principle, even to embodying Seed Dial and Indicator, from exactly same patterns as those used on the larger and more expensive drills. All in want of a low-priced drill will find it to their advantage to buy the Matthews Garden Gem.

Matthews New Universal Single Wheel Combined Drill.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$8.50.

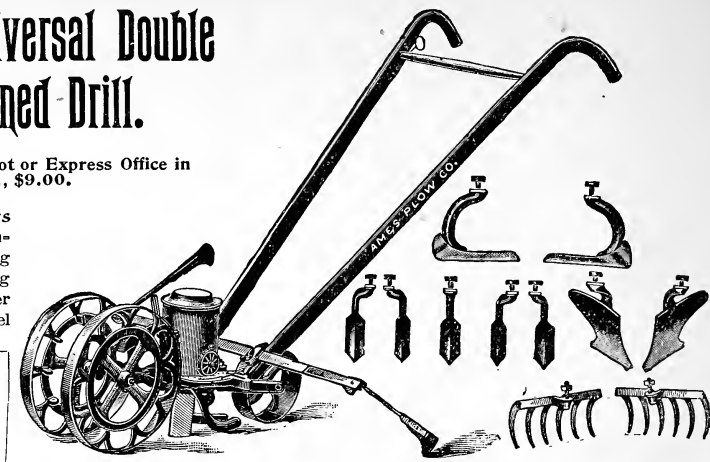
This desirable combination of the *Garden Drill* with the new Universal Cultivating attachments is one which cannot fail of recommending itself to all. The attachments are 1 pair Hoes, 5 Cultivator Teeth, 1 pair Rakes, and 1 pair Plows. The seeding and covering apparatus can be readily removed for use as a Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. It is not necessary to remove the seed box, as the teeth can be inserted in the frame with this attached.



Matthews New Universal Double Wheel, Combined Drill.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$9.00.

This is the same as the Matthews New Universal Single Wheel Combined Drill described on preceding page, and has the same cultivating attachments. It can be used either as a Double Wheel or Single Wheel machine.

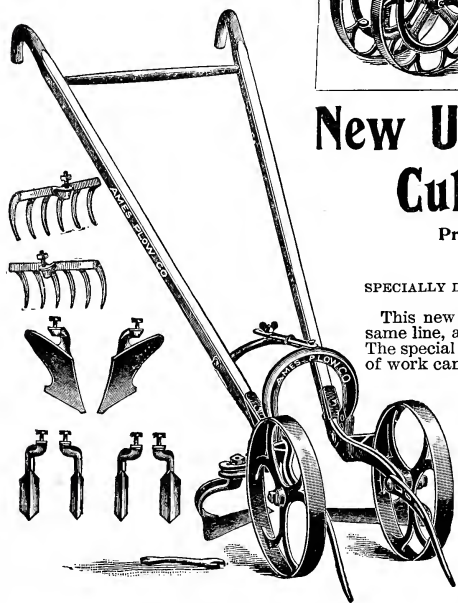


New Universal Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price boxed, and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$6.00.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR WORKING BOTH SIDES OF THE ROW AT ONE PASSING.

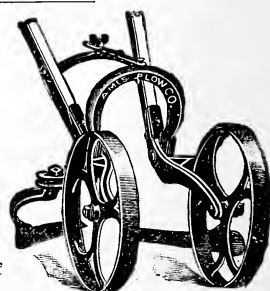
This new hand implement embraces all the good points of older efforts in the same line, and in addition offers new features which cannot fail of appreciation. The special recommendation is the *Adjustable Arch* by which not only the *depth* of work can be gauged, but which, by an ingenious device, enables the teeth to be pitched at any angle desired.



NEW UNIVERSAL PLAIN DOUBLE WHEEL HOE

With one Pair of Hoes Only.

Price, \$3.50.



Boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich.

The same machine as the foregoing. Rakes, Plows, Cultivator Teeth and Leaf Guards omitted.

New Universal Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$4.50. With one pair Hoe Blades only, \$2.75.

This is also an improvement over other tools of this type. It can be used either between or astride the rows, although it is really intended for between row cultivation. For straddle cultivation the wheel can be set to one side so as to bring the row of young plants under center of frame. The adjustment for graduating the depth of cultivation is unique and readily accomplished. The attachments are 1 pair Hoes, 5 Cultivator Teeth, 1 pair Plows and 1 Vine or Leaf Guard.

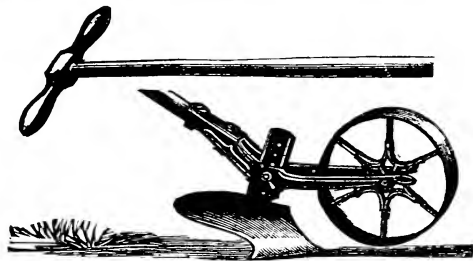


Hand Wheel Plow.

Price, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$2.25.

This little labor-saving implement is one that commends itself to all gardeners. It can be used to prepare the ground, to furrow out, to cover, and to cultivate. The mould board is of steel, polished and tempered.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$8.00. With Fertilizer attachment, \$12.00.



THE IRON KING SEED DRILL.

for distributing fertilizers, and by simply changing hoppers can be converted from a seed to a fertilizer drill. We have spoken of the merits of the *Iron King* as an onion drill, and think just as highly of it for sowing all kinds of garden seeds. It sows all kinds of seed in an exact line and at a uniform depth. We can furnish this machine with disc coverer, or with drag coverer, as shown in this cut. *Unless disc coverer is especially ordered, the drag coverer will be sent.*

We have thus far found no drill equal to the *Iron King* for sowing onion seed, because it is the only one that will sow the seed in an *exact line* so that the cultivator can be worked close up to the row while the plants are small. The special feature which accomplishes this is the shoe furrower. It makes a V shaped groove, into the bottom of which the seed falls in a straight, narrow line. This shoe can be raised or lowered to plant any depth desired. Two patent agitators go with each machine, which are easily adjusted and act as *force feeds*, thus insuring an even and continuous flow. The agitators run by an endless chain and are noiseless. It has interchangeable hoppers

The New "Planet Jr." No. 3 Hill Dropping Seed Drill.

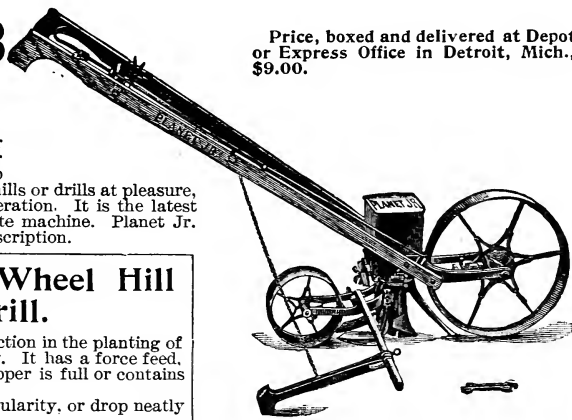
This New Drill will sow a continuous row with greater regularity than any drill the Planet Jr. people have ever made, but its distinctive feature is that it will also drop very neatly in hills. It opens the furrow, drops either in hills or drills at pleasure, covers, rolls down and marks the next row all at one operation. It is the latest improvement in garden drills and a thoroughly up to date machine. Planet Jr. Catalogue for 1896, sent free on application, gives full description.

The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hill Dropping Garden Drill.

This drill is guaranteed by the makers to give satisfaction in the planting of all kinds of garden seeds, from peas and beans to celery. It has a force feed, discharging in the most regular manner, whether the hopper is full or contains only a single paper of seed.

It will sow in a continuous row with the greatest regularity, or drop neatly in hills either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

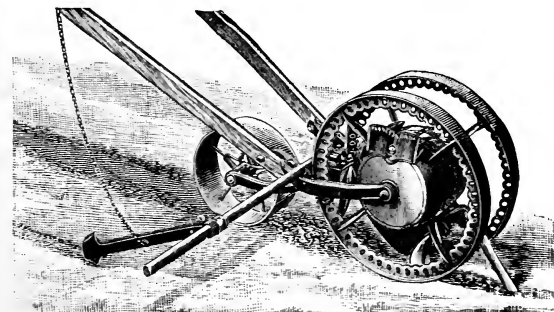
Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$10.00. A special plow for sowing onion seeds for sets, extra. Price, 50 cents.



The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Combined Hill Dropping Seed and Fertilizer Drill.

This machine also has a force feed, and works with regularity whether there is much or little in the drill, and small lumps do not interfere with the sowing of fertilizers. The plows can be set to place the fertilizer either above or below the seed. The amount sown is regulated accurately and the discharge of both drills may be cut off or started instantly, either separately or together.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$14.00.



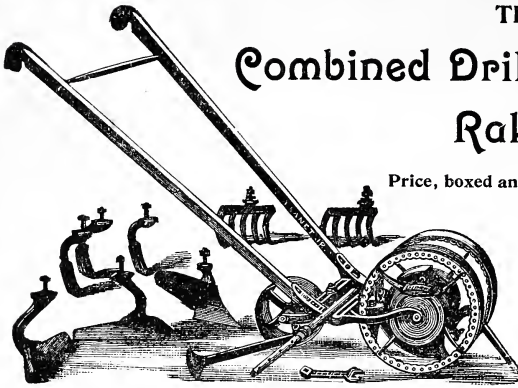
THE "PLANET JR."

No. 2 Seed Drill.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$6.50.

Sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth. It holds two and one-half quarts. It is remarkable for simplicity, strength and for ease and perfection of work in the field.

THE "PLANET JR."

Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator,
Rake and Plow.

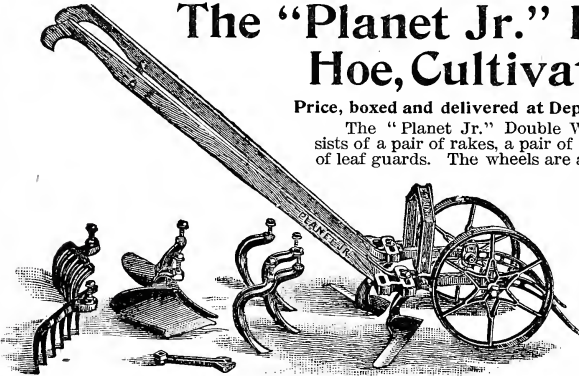
Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in
Detroit, Mich., \$9.00.

This tool is unrivaled in convenience and capacity for work; it is suitable for the farm or the garden. As a Seed Drill it is the same as the Planet Jr., No. 2, Drill, except in size. It holds one quart. For after care of the crop it is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of long hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth and a large garden plow. All the blades are tempered and polished steel. The different tools in this combination comprise all that are necessary for the greatest variety of work usually needed in the hand cultivation of farm or garden crops.

The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$6.00.

The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, is compact and rigid. Its equipment consists of a pair of rakes, a pair of hoes, four cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and a pair of leaf guards. The wheels are adjustable in height, and the arch is 14 inches high. It is light, very simple, made of the best material and highly finished.



The "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe.

Under this name we offer the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, just described, with only one pair of Hoes, and without leaf guards.

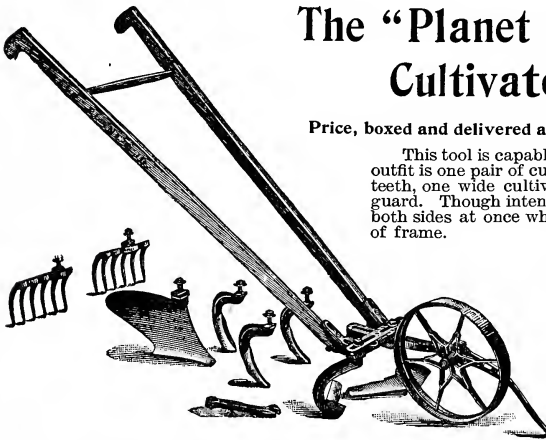
Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$3.50.

Extras: Plows, per pair, \$1.80; rakes, per pair, \$1.00; cultivator teeth, per pair, 70 cents; leaf guards, per pair, 50 cents.

The "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$4.50.

This tool is capable of doing nearly all kinds of hand garden cultivation. The outfit is one pair of curved point hoes, one pair of rakes, two narrow cultivator teeth, one wide cultivator tooth, one large garden plow, one detachable leaf guard. Though intended chiefly to work between the rows, it can be used to hoe both sides at once while the plants are small, by placing the wheel to one side of frame.

The "Fire-Fly" Single-Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$3.75.

This machine is almost identical with the "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe. The tools supplied with it are the same pattern, and consist of one pair of curved point hoes, a set of three cultivating teeth and a large garden plow.

THE "PLANET JR." ONION HARVESTER.

Price, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$1.25.

A useful attachment for the Combined Drill and all the Wheel Hoes. Width, eight inches.

THE "PLANET JR." ALL STEEL

Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined
WITH WHEEL.

Price, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$7.25.

In this machine every important feature of a one horse cultivating tool has been carefully brought out. For complete description see "Planet Jr." catalogue which will be sent free on application.

TERMS: OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Remittances may be made AT OUR RISK by any of the following methods, viz: POSTAL MONEY ORDER, DRAFT ON NEW YORK OR CHICAGO, EXPRESS CO'S MONEY ORDER, OR BY REGISTERED LETTER.

The rates charged for Postal Money Orders and Express Money Orders are now so low that these are the best ways to remit. We will bear the expense of sending money in either of these ways. Deduct the cost of the order from amount sent. Express Money Orders can be obtained at ALL offices of the principal Express Companies. They are CHEAP and ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

When Money Orders cannot be obtained, letters containing money should always be registered. Money in ordinary letters is *unsafe*. If currency is sent by express, the charges should be prepaid, and if local checks are used, 25 cents must be added to cover the cost of collection.

WE DO NOT SEND C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense, and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

SIGN YOUR NAME.—We receive a great many letters containing money and orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has FAILED TO SIGN HIS NAME. The P. O. ADDRESS is frequently omitted, and the post mark being blurred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. Use our Order Sheet and Envelope whenever you can, filling out the blank and signing your name, and you will have no cause to censure us.

SEEDS BY MEASURE.—ONE-FOURTH BUSHEL and over sold at BUSHEL RATES; FOUR QUARTS and over up to one-quarter bushel sold at FOUR-QUART RATES; less than FOUR QUARTS sold at QUART OR PINT RATES.

SEEDS BY WEIGHT.—HALF POUND and over at POUND RATES; less than HALF POUND lots are charged at OUNCE, TWO-OUNCE or QUARTER-POUND RATES.

BAGS.—To every order for one-quarter bushel and upwards, to the amount of two bushels, 15 CENTS must be added for a new bag in which to ship.

FREE OF POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES.—PACKETS, OUNCES, TWO OUNCES, QUARTER POUNDS or POUNDS, ordered at list prices, will be sent free by mail or express.

PINTS AND QUARTS.—PINTS, QUARTS and FOUR QUARTS, ordered at list prices, FIFTEEN

CENTS PER QUART, TEN CENTS PER PINT, must be added for postage or express charges, and they will then be sent free.

PECK, BUSHEL AND BARREL LOTS.—Where PECK, BUSHEL or BARREL lots are ordered, the freight or express charges must be paid by the party ordering.

Where perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, we must decline to ship unless purchasers remit us, in addition to the price of goods, sufficient funds to prepay transportation charges. When this requirement is not complied with, we reserve the right of declining the order and returning money to the person ordering.

CLUBS.—We offer the following liberal inducements to Clubs, or those wishing to purchase seeds in packets. The seeds will be sent by mail, postpaid; but these low rates apply to seeds in PACKETS ONLY, and at CATALOGUE PRICES, and NOT to seeds by weight or measure.

Send us \$1.00 and select PACKETS to the value of \$1.15

2.00	"	"	"	"	2.35
3.00	"	"	"	"	3.60
4.00	"	"	"	"	4.85
5.00	"	"	"	"	6.15
10.00	"	"	"	"	12.50
20.00	"	"	"	"	26.00

GUARANTEE.—Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons, it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

In producing and handling our seeds we take every possible precaution to have all of them of the highest quality, but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter connected with any seeds we send out, and we will not be, in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms they must be returned at once, and any money paid us for them will be refunded.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

For Prices of

BOOKS, see page 78.

BULBS and ROOTS for Spring Planting, see pages 75-77, inclusive.

DRILLS and other GARDEN TOOLS, see pages 79-83, inclusive.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Bulk, see page 74.

FLOWER SEEDS in Packets, see pages 50-73, inclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, see page 89.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, see pages 85-89, inclusive.

1896 PRICE LIST.

COMMON SENSE IN SEED BUYING.

Always to buy vegetable and flower seeds at the LOWEST PRICES is unwise, as evidently the seller must buy or produce those seeds cheaply, although doing so may involve poor quality. Cheap seeds are not selected and rogued to the extent those are which are produced for the most critical buyers, and plants producing first-class strains are seldom free seeders like ordinary types. To buy seeds at the HIGHEST PRICES in many cases is not only paying for undoubted good quality but also for reputation, or expensively advertised and illustrated catalogues of questionable novelties which so often disappoint the buyer. COMMON SENSE condemns either plan, and urges buyers to trade with firms whose standing is so high as to insure the best quality with moderate prices.

Few firms take the trouble and expense we do in testing seeds. We test the percentage of growth of all the seeds we sell, and send out nothing whose growth is not satisfactory. Every summer on our trial grounds we test several thousands of samples of seeds to see they are true to name. These constant efforts to insure the best quality, together with our moderate prices, have made us many warm friends and good customers, and we are naturally desirous of increasing this number. We shall strive to deserve YOUR patronage.

Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, 100 pounds or more, or desiring to pay their own express charges, are entitled to deduct 8 cents per pound from prices of this catalogue on all vegetable and flower seeds quoted by WEIGHT.

ARTICHOKE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Large Globe.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00

ASPARAGUS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Columbian Mammoth White.....	5	10	20	30	1 00
Two year old roots, by mail, prepaid, per 100,	\$1 25				
“by express, not prepaid “	80				
Conover's Colossal.....	5	10	15	20	50
Two year old roots, by mail, prepaid, per 100,	\$0 90				
“by express, not prepaid “	50				

BEANS,

Dwarf, Bush or Snap.

Add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, if ordered sent by mail.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Bu.
Challenge Dwarf Black Wax, Extra Early.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Refugee Wax.....	10	15	25	75	4 50
Black-Eyed Wax.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Grenell Rust Proof Wax.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.....	10	30	45	1 50	9 00
D. M. Ferry & Co's Detroit Wax.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Golden-Eyed Wax.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Davis Wax.....	15	45	75	2 75	15 00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Prolific German Wax, Black Seeded.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
German Wax, White Seeded.....	10	15	25	75	4 75
Speckled Wax.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Scarlet Flageolet Wax.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Violet Flageolet, or Perfection Wax.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Crystal White Wax.....	10	15	25	75	4 50
Extra Early Refugee.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Best of All.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Early China Red Eye.....	10	15	20	60	3 00
Round Yellow Six Weeks, Improved Round Pod.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Marblehead Early Horticultural.....	10	15	20	60	3 75
Dwarf Horticultural.....	10	15	20	60	3 00
Goddard, or Boston Favorite.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Early Mohawk.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Refugee, or Thousand to One.....	16	15	20	60	3 50
Royal Dwarf Kidney.....	10	15	20	60	3 25
Large White Marrow, or Mountain.....	10	15	20	60	3 25
Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy.....	10	15	20	60	3 00
Broad Windsor (English Dwarf, or Broad).....	20	30	1 00	6 00	
Dwarf Large White Lima, Burpee's.....	10	30	50	1 75	10 00
Kumerle, or Dreer's Bush Lima.....	10	25	40	1 50	7 50
Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50

BEANS,

Pole or Running.

Add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, if ordered sent by mail.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Bu.
Golden Champion Wax.....	10	25	40	1 50	8 00
Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	10	25	35	1 25	6 50
White Crease Back.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Brookton Pole.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Dutch Case Knife.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Southern Prolific.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Kentucky Wonder, (Old Homestead).....	10	25	35	1 25	7 00
Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill.....	10	25	35	1 25	7 00
White Runner.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Scarlet Runner.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Horticultural Lima.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Seibert's Early Lima.....	15	35	60	2 00	12 00
Early Jersey Lima.....	10	25	35	1 25	7 00
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10	25	35	1 25	6 50
Challenger Lima.....	10	25	35	1 25	7 00
Large White Lima.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
King of the Garden Lima.....	10	25	35	1 25	6 50

BEET.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.....	5	10	15	20	50
Early Eclipse.....	5	10	15	20	50
Detroit Dark Red Turnip.....	5	10	15	25	75
Early Blood Turnip, improved.....	5	10	10	15	45
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.....	5	10	15	20	50
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.....	5	10	10	15	45
Early Turnip Bassano.....	5	10	10	15	45
D. M. Ferry & Co's Half Long Blood.....	5	10	15	25	75
Long Dark Blood, improved.....	5	10	10	15	45
Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.....	5	10	15	20	50
French White Sugar, Red Top.....	5	10	10	15	40
Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.....	5	10	10	15	40
French Yellow Sugar.....	5	10	10	15	45
Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar.....	5	10	15	20	50
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35
Norbitan Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35
Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35
Yellow Leviathan Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35
Yellow Ovoid, or Intermediate Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	10	15	35

BROCOLI.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Early Purple Cape.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00

Brussels Sprouts.

Best Imported.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
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CABBAGE.

FIRST EARLY SORTS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield, <i>best American</i>	5	20	35	60	2 00
Extra Early Express.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Very Early Etampes.....	5	10	20	30	1 00
Charleston, or Large Wakefield.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Early York.....	5	10	20	30	1 00
Early Large York.....	5	10	20	30	1 00

SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER SORTS.

Henderson's Early Summer.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
All Head Early.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
All Seasons.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Succession.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Deep Head.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Early Winnigstadt.....	5	10	20	30	1 00
Filderkraut.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Fottler's Early Drumhead, or <i>Brunswick Short Stem</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
Early Drumhead.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Large Schweinfurt.....	5	15	25	40	1 50

LATE, OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS.					
Mammoth Rock Red.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Large Red Drumhead.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Stone Mason Marblehead.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Sure Head.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Acme Flat Dutch.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Houseman Late Flat Dutch.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Louisville Drumhead.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Late Drumhead.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Bridgeport Late Drumhead.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Hollander.....	Crop failed.				
Luxemburg.....	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
Green Glazed.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Savoy, Early Dwarf Ulm.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Savoy, Improved American.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Savoy, Drumhead.....	5	15	25	40	1 25

CARROT.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Earliest Short Horn, <i>for forcing</i>	5	10	15	25	75
Early Scarlet Horn.....	5	10	15	20	60
Early Half Long Scarlet Carentan.....	5	10	15	20	65
Half Long Scarlet Nantes Stump Rooted.....	5	10	15	20	55
Chantenay.....	5	10	15	20	55
Early Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted.....	5	10	15	20	50
Guerande, or <i>Ox Heart</i>	5	10	15	20	60
Danvers.....	5	10	15	20	60
Improved Long Orange.....	5	10	15	20	50
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Short White.....	5	10	10	15	45
Large White Belgian.....	5	10	10	15	40

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Snowball..... ¼ oz., 1 00.	25	3 00	5 00	9 00	....
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt, ¼ oz., 75.	25	2 75	4 50	8 00	....
Early Favorite.....	5	1 00	1 50	2 50	....
Extra Early Paris.....	5	1 00	1 50	2 50	....
Early Erfurt.....	5	1 50	2 50	4 00	....
Early London.....	5	40	75	1 25	....
Early Paris, or <i>Nonpareil</i>	5	60	1 00	1 75	....
LeNormand's Short Stem.....	5	75	1 25	2 00	....
Large Algiers.....	5	75	1 25	2 00	....
Veitch's Autumn Giant.....	5	40	75	1 25	....

CELERY.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Golden Yellow Large Solid, or <i>Golden Self Blanching</i>	5	35	60	1 00	3 50
White Plume.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Pink Plume.....	5	25	40	75	2 50

CELERY-Continued.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Perfection Heartwell.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Dwarf White Solid, or Large Ribbed Kalamazoo.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Boston Market.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Giant Pascal.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Seymour's White Solid.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Incomparable Dwarf Crimson.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Celery Seed, <i>for flavoring</i>	10	10	15	40	....

CELERIAC.

Turnip Rooted.....	5	10	20	30	1 00
Large Smooth Prague.....	5	15	25	40	1 50

CHERVIL.

Curled.....	5	10	15	25	75
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CHICORY.

Large Rooted, or Coffee.....	5	10	15	25	75
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COLLARDS.

Georgia, Southern, or Creole.....	5	10	20	30	1 00
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CORN.

Add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, if ordered sent by mail.

SWEET, OR SUGAR VARIETIES.					
	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Ct. Bu.	50.
White Cob Cory.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Cory.....	10	10	15	40	2 00
Early Minnesota.....	10	10	15	40	2 00
New England Sweet.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Crosby's Early.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Pee and Kay.....	10	15	20	40	2 25
Perry's Hybrid.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Early Sweet or Sugar.....	10	10	15	40	2 00
Moore's Early Concord.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Black Mexican.....	10	15	20	50	2 75
Hickox Hybrid.....	10	15	20	40	2 25
Old Colony.....	10	15	20	40	2 25
Stowell's Evergreen.....	10	10	15	40	2 00
Mammoth.....	10	15	20	50	2 50

FIELD VARIETIES.

Extra Early Adams.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Early Adams, or Burlington.....	10	15	20	40	2 25
Early Red Blazed.....	10	10	15	40	1 75
Early Golden Dent, or Pride of the North.....	10	10	15	40	1 75
Rice, <i>for parching (bushel lots in ears)</i>	10	10	15	30	1 50

Corn Salad, or Feticus.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Large Seeded, Large Leaved.....	5	10	15	20	60

CRESS.

Curled, or Peppergrass.....	5	10	15	20	50
True Water.....	5	30	55	1 00	2 75

CUCUMBER.

Albino.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early Russian.....	5	10	15	20	55
Early Cluster.....	5	10	15	20	50
Early Short Green, or Early Frame.....	5	10	15	20	50
Chicago, or Westerfield Pickling.....	5	10	15	20	55
Jersey Pickling.....	5	10	15	20	55
Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific.....	5	10	15	20	55
Early White Spine.....	5	10	15	20	50
Arlington.....	5	10	15	20	55
Cool and Crisp.....	5	10	15	20	60
Bismarck.....	5	10	15	20	55
Improved Long Green.....	5	10	15	20	55
Small Gherkin, <i>for pickles</i>	5	10	20	30	1 00

EGG PLANT.

Early Long Purple.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Black Pekin.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Large Purple, <i>Spineless</i>	5	35	60	1 00	3 50